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TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

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# BRITISH PARDON ALL IRISH

## WILSON READY TO COMPROMISE WITH SENATE?

Republicans Asked  
to Draw Up League  
Amendments.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING

Washington, D. C., March 5.—[Special]—President Wilson is seeking a compromise with the thirty-nine Republicans and their Democratic sympathizers who threaten to reject the League of Nations constitution if it comes before the next senate in its present form.

This disclosure was made at the capitol today following a conference between Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, who represented the president, and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who originated the policy in the Lodge resolution condemning the League of Nations covenant in the shape now pending before the peace conference.

**Basis of Proposed Compromise.**

The basis of the compromise the president is willing to consider is substantially the following:

Modification of the League of Nations constitution to meet the objections of the opposition in regard to vital American interests, presumably including recognition of the Monroe doctrine and reservation of domestic questions such as immigration from the jurisdiction as modified in the peace treaty in accordance with the original plan.

If such a compromise should be effected, the president would concede that, if not all of the changes in the covenant demanded by the Republicans and the opposition would yield the demand that the League be segregated from the peace treaty and given more mature consideration after the conclusion of peace.

**Hitchcock Seeks Conference.**

Senator Hitchcock, who is the president's spokesman in the senate on all matters relating to the League of Nations, sought an interview with Senator Knox early today.

Senator Hitchcock asked Senator Knox if he would be willing to draft the amendments which he and other Republicans desire incorporated in the League constitution.

"Do you come as the emissary of the president?" Mr. Knox asked before answering Senator Hitchcock's inquiry.

Senator Hitchcock appears to have declined to satisfy the Pennsylvania senator's curiosity on this point, although intimating that the president is deeply interested in the question of the changes in the League constitution demanded by the opposition and that any amendments Senator Knox might draft would be transmitted to Mr. Wilson in Paris.

**Knock Defuses Attitude.**

After further discussion of the amendments sought by the opposition, Senator Knox said to Senator Hitchcock:

"In my opinion, the only satisfactory amendment would be to strike out all the enacting clause and draft an entirely new plan."

Senator Knox reiterated the views expressed in his recent speech advocating a world agreement on disarmament, a world court, and the outlawing of aggressive wars. He believes that the proposed League of Nations would breed wars instead of preventing them.

The meeting between the two leaders broke up without any basis for a compromise having been reached. Senator Hitchcock, however, professed himself not discouraged, and will endeavor to open negotiations with Senator Lodge and other Republicans.

**Follows Talk with Wilson.**

Although, in discussing the matter for publication, Senator Hitchcock would not admit that he was seeking a compromise at the instance of the president, other senators who talked with the Nebraskan were authority for the assertion that this is the case.

Senator Hitchcock, it appears, had a conference with the president yesterday upon the sudden complication furnished by the Lodge resolution. The senator impressed the president with the serious character of the opposition which threatens the success of the League of Nations project.

Whether the president suggested that Senator Hitchcock seek a com-

## COOK TELLS HIS OWN STORY OF DEATH FIGHT

Insists Bradway Hit  
Him First; 'Used Knife  
in Self-Defense.'

BY PHIL KINSLEY.

J. Norman Cook took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday afternoon in Judge Kersten's court.

The burden of his story was that he had stabbed William E. Bradway in self-defense on the steps of the Bradway home at 2819 Indiana avenue, Aug. 29 last, after Bradway had attacked

In order, however, to leave no loophole by which the state could convict him of the charge of murder, Cook stimulated the sentimental appeal in his case by showing that his only motive in seeking Bradway that night was to make the world safe for Norma Cook, his 18 year old daughter, with whom Bradway, a man of middle age, was deeply infatuated.

**Claims Knife Did Not Kill.**

He had heard, he said, through an anonymous telephone call, that Norma had been seen in a machine in front of the Bradway home at night, and that she had entered the house with Bradway when the lights were out. This, and the fact that Bradway lured the girl away from school, took her out at night among the bright lights of the town, won her heart away from her father, followed her to Kansas, wrote her letter of love—all combined in the plea of justifiable homicide, even though Cook had no intent to kill when he went to the Bradway home and lay wait for the manufacturer.

In order to bring a third element of doubt in the case and make the acquittal of Cook a sure thing, Attorney Everett Jennings, Cook's counsel, said that he would prove that the knife would not kill by Cook did not kill Bradway, but that death was near from a complication of diseases.

The case probably will be finished by tonight. It should be in the hands of the jury by tomorrow morning.

**H**is **T**itle **W**tore **P**rosecutor.

Cook's appearance on the witness stand did not change any material aspect of the case. For his own attorney was a quick and ready witness, able, assured, his memory excellent.

For the state he was hostile. He appeared to resent the effort of the prosecutor to pick holes in his story. His memory failed him completely. He could not recall what he had done with the knife with which he had stabbed Bradway. He could not remember what names he had used in traveling through the west. He could not recall where he had worked.

He was distinctly hostile. His eyes—the brown eyes of Norma—hardened and shifted and at times had a wild glare. He lost his grasp on things for a few minutes, contenting himself with short, negative answers.

"Let him go ahead," he said, when his attorney sought to stop the prosecutor from "barking" at the witness. It was all over, so far as Cook was concerned, when he had told his story in his own way. In cross examination this morning the state may change the aspect of things a little.

**Tells of Warning Norma.**

Cook tried hard in the rôle of the injured father protecting his daughter's (Continued on page 8, column 1.)

## THE WEATHER

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

Sunrise 6:17 a. m.; sunset, 5:46 p. m. Moon sets 11:18 p. m.

TRIBUNE  
CHICAGO AND VICINITY—  
Fair with rising temperature. Thursday, probably unsettled. Friday, moderate winds, mostly easterly.

ILLINOIS—Fair with rising temperature. Saturday, probably unsettled.

WISCONSIN—Fair with rising temperature Thursday; Friday probably unsettled.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO  
[Last 24 hours.]

MAXIMUM, 11 A. M. .... 26  
MINIMUM, MIDNIGHT. .... 19

3 a. m. .... 29 11 a. m. .... 26 7 p. m. .... 19

4 a. m. .... 25 1 p. m. .... 24 8 p. m. .... 19

5 a. m. .... 23 2 p. m. .... 23 9 p. m. .... 19

6 a. m. .... 22 3 p. m. .... 24 11 p. m. .... 18

7 a. m. .... 20 4 p. m. .... 24 Midnight. .... 18

8 a. m. .... 19 5 p. m. .... 23 1 a. m. .... 18

9 a. m. .... 18 6 p. m. .... 20 2 a. m. .... 18

Mean temperature for 24 hours, 22; normal for the day, 30. Excess since Jan. 1, 303 degrees.

PROJECTION FOR 24 HOURS TO 7 P. M. .... 47

inch. Deficiency since Jan. 1, .74 inch.

Widest wind velocity, 23 miles an hour, from N. at 9:08 p. m.

SHIPPERS' ADVICE.

Protect shipments originating in or passing

through Chicago to reach destination by Friday night from temperatures as follows:

North and northwest, 10 to 15 above; west, 20; south, 20 to 30; east, 15.

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

## CHADSEY MADE SCHOOL HEAD BY 11-4 VOTE

\$18,000 SALARY O. K.  
COMES NEXT WEEK;  
MORTENSON STAYS.

## NO INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORCE WILL BE COMPLETE WITHOUT HIM

[Copyright: 1919. By John T. McCutcheon.]



## ASSASSINS KILL WIDOWER LEFT \$1,000 BY WIFE

Frank Gento's wife died recently and left him sorrowing. Last night he went to meet her. Death stepped out of the shadows near his home, 239 West Twenty-third street.

He was shot five times and died in the ambulance. Mrs. Gento had left \$1,000 insurance. The police believe members of the "Black Hand" demanded the money and killed when it was refused.

Gento was living with his wife's mother and sister. They hurried out when they heard the shots. When the saw him lying in the street, bleeding and unconscious, they screamed and fainted.

**Artist Christy Renews  
His Suit for Divorce**

Zanesville, O., March 5.—Howard Chandler Christy, famous artist, has filed a petition for divorce from Mrs. Maybelle Thompson Christy, his wife and former model. The artist charges gross neglect of duty, willful absence, and that his wife embarrassed him by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

He was informed that he will not have to serve two years imprisonment under the sentence which followed his conviction in 1914 for conspiracy to cause certain individuals to evade the tax on artificially colored oleomargarine.

The sentence was commuted by President Wilson yesterday to sixty days and a fine of \$10,000. The news was obtained by the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.

Not only was Gento favored by the president, but the sentence of Francis M. Lowry, facing a term of a year and a day, was commuted to thirty days and a fine of \$2,500.

The Christys were married in 1898. They have one daughter, Natalie, aged 19, who is a student at Wellesley college.

**Examine Grave Stones to  
Settle Teschen Dispute**

Chicago Tribune—New York Times Cable. (Copyright: 1919.)

VIENNA, March 5.—To decide Polish-Czech-Slovak differences concerning the possession of Teschen in Silesia on ethnological grounds the entente

resorted to the uncommon expedient to examine the grave stones in the cemeteries of Teschen for the names of the buried. The unexpected result of the investigation was 90 per cent German and 10 per cent Polish names.

"Mr. Mortenson possesses all qualifications for the superintendence," Trustee Young declared, "and if Mr. Chadsey comes to this system of 10,000 teachers he will meet with antagonism from the start. It is the duty of every member of this board to investigate candidates personally. We know nothing of the commission investigation. I want to announce now that I am not representing the mayor of Chicago and can prove it to a liar who says so."

Trustee Piggott took issue with Mr. Young, declaring Chicago teachers above petty antagonisms where good of the school system is at stake.

**Eloper, Balked, Slays  
Mother, Shoots Girl**

Eikhart, Ind., March 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Harvey Reigold of Bristol, near her daughter, Cecil, was fatally wounded tonight by Walter Cunningham of Indianapolis following an argument which resulted when the mother attempted to stop an elopement of the pair. Cunningham escaped.

**Might Have Escaped Conviction.**

The prosecuting attorneys expressed the opinion that Jeike and Lowry probably would not have been convicted had they testified.

Other representations to the presi-

## WILSON CUTS JELKE SENTENCE

Oleo Millionaire Gets 60  
Days in Cell and Fine  
of \$10,000.

John F. Jelke, millionaire Chicago oleomargarine manufacturer, was given a bit of good news last night by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

He was informed that he will not have to serve two years imprisonment under the sentence which followed his conviction in 1914 for conspiracy to cause certain individuals to evade the tax on artificially colored oleomargarine.

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**Jelke Is Surprised.**

Jeike, who lives at 1352 North La Salle avenue, expressed surprise when informed of the president's action.

"This is the first information I have received. I have had no other advices on the matter. I know my brother, Judge Ferdinand Jelke, and Attorney Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati had gone before the president in my behalf, but I had heard nothing beyond that. I cannot discuss my future plans as to the matter, as I have received no official advices as yet. Whatever action, if any, to be taken will be decided by lawyers."

**She Asks \$10,000 Heart  
Balm; 'Stranger,' He Says**

Miss Verona Pustal, 7425 South Chicago avenue, says John B. Mergé, manager of O'Connor & Goldberg's shoe store, 23 East Madison street, proposed marriage to her on April 5, 1918.

Mr. Mergé says he never has heard of the girl.

**Might Have Escaped Conviction.**

The prosecuting attorneys expressed the opinion that Jeike and Lowry probably would not have been convicted had they testified.

Other representations to the presi-

dent included testimonial

to the girl.

But yesterday she filed a \$10,000 damage suit against him, alleging fail-

ure to keep a promise of marriage.

She also filed a \$10,000 heart balm suit.

**332,000 in Romanian  
Army Gave Lives in War**

PARIS, March 5.—The Romanian press breathes sighs of relief. The Romanian combatants in the war were killed or died from wounds.

Troops of the army corps of Gen-

von Luettwitz were brought to Berlin

last night to assist in maintaining

order. The Central Telegraph office,

tions, and slaughter houses are Garrisoned strongly.

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, reports that the secret ballot taken on the strike issue in eighty Berlin plants showed more than 20,000 workers opposed to and 7,000 in favor of the strike.

The workers in numerous factories, the newspaper adds, were stampeded into a strike by the radicals Monday before the soviet took official action.

In view of its party makeup and the fact that the majority Socialists are fighting the strike and determined to prevent its spread, it is believed that the executive board which is directing the strike will before long become deadlocked or bring about a compromise.

#### Whole Country Affected.

Official advice concerning the strike situation throughout Germany up to last night may be summarized as follows:

Everything was quiet in the coal districts of the Rhineland, Westphalia, and upper Silesia, except for a local strike of small importance in one of the Westphalian mines.

Spartacus agitation is in progress for a general strike at Hanover. The rival general strikes of the laboring classes and the bourgeoisie at Leipzig were continuing without break, but order was being maintained.

The radicals are endeavoring to extend the general strike movement to southeastern Saxony, and street fighting occurred yesterday at Zetts, Saxony.

#### Demand Return of Kaiser.

The German national assembly, or the Ebert government, is in honor bound to furnish a safe retreat on German soil for former Emperor William and his wife, according to a proclamation adopted by the Pan-German League at a meeting held at Bamberg, Bavaria. The proclamation further demands that political responsibility for the "suicidal armistice" of Nov. 11 be definitely fixed and that the party responsible be held in public service.

The proclamation of the pan-Germans begins with the accusation that the collapse of Germany was due solely to traitors "among our own people, who are openly boasting of their achievements."

The pan-Germans announce that they have no confidence in the new government and that they do not believe that the present form of government is suited to the needs of the German people. They gave Gen. Ludendorff a vote of gratitude and absolved him from blame for the "momentous measure" he was forced to adopt at the end of his military career.

#### Progress on Constitution.

WEIMAR, March 5.—[By the Associated Press.]—The first reading of the constitution was concluded today and the bill was referred to committee of twenty-eight.

Dr. Eduard David of the German cabinet, replying to criticisms of the bill, made a spirited defense. He declared the assailants of the bill forgot an important thing—that a republican form of government was in existence, a fact which few would have thought possible a year ago, when the old regime fought so tenaciously against the people's will. He claimed that this constitution would tend toward a stronger welding of the empire.

## LONDON PAPER CALLS U. S. VITAL TO PEACE LEAGUE

LONDON, March 6, 3 a. m.—Most of the morning papers have editorials on President Wilson's New York speech. The Daily Chronicle says his words are "those of a statesman confident that the hearts of the world are with him. They are not watching without anxiety, for they know that American cooperation is indispensable if the league fabric is to stand."

After paying tribute to ex-President Taft, who has given the nation throughout that the league idea was much too big a thing to treat as a bone of party contention and has lent not only the weight of his personal authority, but that of his wide and varied experience to the support of a cause which is mankind's," the editor concludes.

"America is henceforth part of a single world community in which if one of the continental confederates fails, the balance of the mass of American opinion realizes this, and the proof of its faith lies in him. The European democracies are watching to see whether the impulse which brought America to their side for the purpose of finishing the war will keep her at their side for the purpose of rearing the fabric of peace. We appreciate the splendid contribution of the United States to the common victory, but victory in itself is a passing phase. This war was to end war; that means that it was a war for a league of nations."

#### COVENANT NOT SACRED TEXT

BY RICHARD V. OULAHAN,  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.  
(Copyright 1919.)

PARIS, March 5.—[Via Wireless.]—The view among the American representatives that the league covenant will not be changed in any important particular is not shared by everybody connected with the other peace missions.

For example, some British are understood to be of the opinion that the covenant is so loosely drawn as to require the British. Some who claim to know the British mind go so far as to say Britain might even be willing to accept a provision giving tacit recognition to the principle of the Monroe doctrine.

This is not only contrary to the American sizing up of the situation but marks a radical departure from the standing attitude of European nations not to put themselves down in black and white as recognizing the Monroe doctrine as sound.

#### Express General Approval of Austria-German Union

VIENNA, via Basle, March 5.—The national constituent assembly opened yesterday. All the deputies expressed general approval of the projected union with Germany. The president, addressing the assembly in favor of such union, said: "The entente cannot limit our right of free disposition, which undoubtedly is ours."

#### France to Establish Popular Restaurants

PARIS, March 5.—The chamber of deputies today passed without discussion a bill authorizing the government to advance 25,000,000 francs for the organization of popular restaurants.

## ALLIES TODAY TO STRIP FOE OF HIS POWER

German Army and Navy to Be Limited by the Victors.

#### BULLETIN.

PARIS, March 5.—[By Associated Press.]—David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, arrived in Paris by special train this evening. He was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught.

#### BY HENRY WALES.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, March 5.—The peace conference "big ten" committee tomorrow will take up for final decision the army and navy disarmament which will be enforced on the Germans. The terms were framed by Marshal Foch and the military and naval advisers of the allies. Originally intended as armistice terms, they now will become part of the peace treaty.

Unless unexpected obstacles are encountered an immediate settlement is expected. It will be of such a nature that Germany will be removed.

Premier Lloyd George of Britain will have lunch with Col. E. M. House before the meeting. President Wilson is known to have cabled his views to Col. House and House and Lloyd George will compare the American and British terms first.

#### Plan a Rhenish Republic.

The rectification of the Franco-German frontier is expected to be decided by Saturday. The strongest probabilities are for the creation of a Rhenish republic as a buffer state, but that subject has not been definitely settled.

The central committee on territorial questions, which will supervise all decisions of the special commissions on territorial claims, was organized yesterday. Andre Tardieu is president.

The associated powers are practically agreed on the armistice terms and Germany must pay. Although the total will be staggering when compared with Bismarck's levy on France in 1871, it is less than one-fifth of what originally was projected by some of the allied powers. Even with this cut-certain elements of the peace conference frankly admit they cannot see how Germany can pay the sum.

#### Decide Question of Food.

This afternoon the committee of ten reached a working agreement for immediate dispatch of food to Austria, Bohemia, and Czechoslovakia, insisting that the food ships at Trieste and Flume be not molested, but permitted to unload and warning against any interference with the dispatch of food trains through Laibach.

Trains containing food from America already are proceeding through Laibach, some having Americans as crews.

Meanwhile the anxiety grows as the Bolshevik outbreaks in Germany become more and more menacing and the possibility becomes greater that the Ebert government may refuse to sign peace or may be overthrown immediately if it does so.

#### King Peter Makes Appeal.

PARIS, March 5.—[By the Associated Press.]—The arrival of the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, in Paris tonight is the prelude to the discussion of the main question of the peace treaty by the council of the great powers, which will begin tomorrow and continue during President Wilson's stay.

The council of the great powers today heard the case of King Nicholas of Montenegro, which presented through the Osvodenski, Montenegrin minister at Washington. It was a protest by the venerable monarch against losing his throne and having his country subjugated by the new Jugoslav state.

#### Protest Planned by Enemy.

At a meeting of the German cabinet Monday morning, attended by party leaders and delegates of ship owners, it was agreed unanimously that Germany "could not submit to coercion" from the entente powers, either in the armistice negotiations or in the peace parleys, according to a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal.

The German government declared that it would do all responsibility for possible consequences if "the entente tries to speculate on German patience." Demands regarding the re-questing of shipping are held to be unacceptable because it is said it would definitely "paralyze the country's economic structure."

Germany also will oppose the dismissal of German crews from ships requisitioned, it being pointed out that this would throw 42,000 seamen out of employment.

#### WOMEN GO TO CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C., March 5.—[Special Cable.]—To find out what is being done by the labor commissioners at the peace conference and to make sure that women in industry are not overlooked in any arrangement of which made, is the mission with which Mary Anderson of Chicago and Miss Rose Schneiderman of New York have been charged by the National Woman's Trade Union league.

With the approval of President Wilson, they will sail on Monday as accredited delegates to represent at the peace conference the hopes and plans of American working women.

#### Pershing Asks for 150,000 Pounds Chewing Tobacco

Washington, D. C., March 5.—A special cablegram from Gen. Pershing's headquarters today asked that 150,000 pounds of chewing tobacco be sent to the troops in the army of occupation in Germany. The shipment will go forward by the shortest route to Rotterdam and then up the Rhine to Coblenz. A million cigars sent recently to overseas forces and additional cigar contracts to the amount of \$750,000 have been made.

## GREECE'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS



## MANNERHEIM IN FINN VORTEX OF TURBULENCE

Most Loved and Hated Man in Clash Rent Nation.

#### BY FRAZIER HUNT.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[Copyright: 1919. By the Tribune Company.]

SECOND ARTICLE.

Helsingfors, Finland, March 4.

via Paris, March 5.—The results of the great election, through which Finland is passing during the first three days of March, will not be known for many days, because of the chaotic condition of all communications. As cables yesterday, the Whites, or Conservatives, claim to have driven the Russians out of Finland and seek continued power against the Reds, who are charged with a Bolshevik reign of terror last spring. The stories of both sides drip blood.

There is a great gulf between these two, but in the center lies the Reds, who are the progressive small farmer party group. They probably will control about one-third of the voting strength in the diet. Tapering to them are the parliamentarian Socialists from the left, and the more liberal Monarchists from the right. Both extremes are bitter and revengeful and determined on no compromise.

History of Trouble.

When the Russian revolution broke out, in 1917, Finland as a grand duchy of Russia had its own 200 members, with an independent government. Its connection with Russia was a personal one, though the power of the czar.

In 1916 a new diet was elected, but never permitted to open. When Kerensky came into power, he directed a session to open. In this diet the Socialists held 103 seats out of a total of 200. In October, just before Kerensky was overthrown, a new election was called, when but ninety-two Socialists were returned, giving the Socialists a majority in the government.

Accept Wilson Challenge.

In answer to President Wilson's New York speech, senators opposed to the League of Nations today renewed the challenge to the president to submit the issue to a nation-wide popular referendum. At first, they explained, the people seemed to be in favor of the League of Nations, but as the meaning of it is made clear to them, opposition is growing rapidly.

It also appears it was Senator Hitchcock who told the president that the country is on fire for the League of Nations.

They have taken steps to negotiate a compromise with the opposition and forward the basis of any compromise which appears feasible to Mr. Wilson in Paris.

Old Czar General.

In North Finland Gen. Mannerheim, an old czar general, who had spent many years in the emperor's court, was forming a White army. South Finland was in the hands of the Reds and immediately a desperate civil war was on. Two months after the Red czar died at Helsinki, German army landed, and on April 12 this city was captured by the Reds.

On Jan. 27 the Red guard took over the government buildings here in Helsinki and declared a republic of Finnish workers. Then came what is known as the red terror class war.

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## HINES REVEALS NEED OF EARLY CONGRESS CALL

Peril to the Railroads  
Wilson Does Not  
Change Mind.

(By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—The pressure which President Wilson must resist to maintain his refusal to reconvene congress before his return from Europe was strikingly revealed today with the publication of testimony given by Secretary of the Treasury Glass and Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, before the Senate appropriations committee on the \$50,000,000 railroad appropriation, which failed.

This testimony, heretofore kept secret, shows that the railroads must have not less than \$700,000,000 before May 31, according to Mr. Hines, and that unless the money is made available the railroads will be forced to go into the market and borrow \$1,000,000,000 at high rates of interest, thus jeopardizing the proposed Victory loan in April, according to Secretary Glass.

Compilations made at the capital today show that the appropriations required by the government, according to departmental estimates, which congress failed to pass, aggregated \$4,000,000,000. The opinion was expressed by some members of the committee that an extra session would be called in May, while others predicted congress would be reassembled within a few weeks.

Martin Wants Early Session.

According to the testimony published today, Senator Martin, the Democratic leader of the senate, favors the calling of an extra session "as promptly as possible."

Director Hines today, in an official statement and later in an address to the governors' conference, in session at the White House, expressed disappointment over the failure of the appropriation, but announced that a new plan of reconstruction would be adopted which would be devised; that an effort would be made to prevail on the railroads and other business interests to borrow money necessary to enable the administration to go forward with its railroad plans and that in no case would he countenance a policy which would slow down industry or throw men out of employment.

The director general also declared that "there is no occasion to discuss the question of relinquishment of these railroads."

Cooperation Is Needed.

In his address to the governors, Director General Hines, after reviewing the new problem precipitated by the legislative failure to furnish the railroad administration with funds, said:

"I approach the matter in the spirit that it is my clear duty from every standpoint to try, notwithstanding the failure of this appropriation, to find a way to accomplish the things which are necessary in order to accomplish our purpose."

"We must move toward a patriotic cooperation to contrive means to carry forward the reasonable program of the railroad administration despite the failure of the appropriation."

"I have this further guiding principle in dealing with this situation. That would be to do it in a way in which we might attempt to adapt ourselves to this new situation so suddenly created. One way would be to cut down expenditures as rapidly as possible, even if these expenditures were highly desirable. The other way would be to try to resort to every possible expedient to prevail on the railroad companies and other business interests to affect to borrow the necessary money to enable us to go forward with these expenditures."

Would Not Check Industry.

"I am emphatically in favor of financing these matters, rather than the plan of cutting off the expenditures. I am out of sympathy with any policy which contemplates the slowing down of industries and throwing men out of employment."

"Approaching the matter along these lines, it is going to be my policy, with the cooperation of the secretary of the treasury and of the war finance corporation, to try to find every way we can to reimburse the treasury and the railroad administration through getting the corporations to borrow the money to pay back advances which have been made and which it will be necessary to make to carry out our program."

"It would be unwise to create the impression that is going to be an easy task. It is going to be difficult, but we are approaching it with the determination that we will make it succeed in a large extent and that we will get a large measure of patriotic cooperation from all the interests which are affected."

Willard Is Confident.

Baltimore, Md., March 5—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, said today: "I am not at all confident of extensions and the necessary improvements will be carried out by the administration regardless of the fact that a revolving fund is not made available."

King of Dunes Wants  
a Cabinet People Inside.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—[Delayed]—King Christian today discussed with the presidents of the eight political groups in the rigdag the possibility of forming a cabinet to take the place of the Zahle ministry, which resigned Saturday. M. Zahle was present.

The king said there was little probability of forming a ministry, but he hoped a cabinet could be formed with the support of the folketing, or lower house of parliament, saying:

"As a result of my reflections on the situation, I declare I will not appoint a minister who is not in agreement with a majority of the folketing."

LIQUOR MEN FACE INQUIRY.

Julius F. Smitska, collector of internal revenue, has announced that tomorrow a federal agent will be sent to Chicago to determine whether Chicago liquor dealers are complying with the revenue laws. The agent will be in charge of the investigation of all liquor on hand on Feb. 28, 1918. The collector asserted that violators will be prosecuted. Their stocks will be seized.

42-50  
ersian Mossoul Rugs, soft tone  
from 5 to 7 feet long and  
4 feet wide.

55-00  
ersian Rugs, extra fine,  
red, rare designs, in soft  
5 to 7 feet long and  
4 feet wide.

67-50  
ersian Mossoul Rugs, long  
silk pieces, from 5 to  
8 feet long and from 3.5 to 3.10  
feet wide.

er H. Revell & Co.  
Ave. and Adams St.

## WELL! WOULDN'T YOU LET THEM TAG YOU?

Some of the Girls Who Will Frolic in the University of Chicago "Portfolio."



Photo by Tribune News Photo Service.

Flu, the S. A. T. C., W. S. T. C., Tag day, and finally Armistice day will all reappear on the campus of the University of Chicago tomorrow night in Mandel hall. The University Port-

folio (formerly known as the Campus

Follies until Mr. Ziegfeld raised objec-

tions) will restore student activities

during the war period. The play will

be given exclusively by the W. A. A.

with Miss Marian Llewellyn as direc-

trix.

Dress rehearsal was held last night.

The play consists of five acts.

"Our play will bring the laugh as

no other vaudeville can do," Miss Llewellyn said. "We are expecting a

full house. Post-war vivacity and

joyness will characterize the pro-

duction."

## Commonplaces of a Returning Troopship

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

**N**EW YORK, March 5.—A lucky cargo of soldiers, the Aquitania, is to be going home from the war on the most superb of the Cunarders. She lies at the pier of Brooklyn, the destination, perhaps, for her passengers are almost entirely Negro doughboys from Buffalo. Still, she has J. Pierpont Morgan aboard and Lord Reading, the British ambassador, to say nothing of an eminent Kansan diplomat, the American envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia.

The first lighter reaches the ship at noon carrying a thousand black and white infantrymen. Their jazz band plays the "Homesickness Blues," while the leader dances around like a mad monarch of the Congo. Mr. Morgan leans over the Aquitania's rail watching them inscrutably for a few minutes, not much interested, and then returns to his deck chair and his novel.

The troops disperse themselves among the sybaritic chambers of the Aquitania. Thousands of iron beds in tiers occupy the spacious galleries, salons, and lounges; and the mirrors of the famous Carolean dining room, the Xanadu Restaurant, and the gymnasium and natatorium reflect strange tenants on this voyage. The ship is not clean, and the petty officers left it in deplorable condition. "What the Negroes do to it!" they lament.

They need not worry. The colored boys are already at work under vigilant officers sweeping, scrubbing, scouring. Gen. William Mitchell of Milwaukee and the air service, the senior officer aboard, and therefore in command, has told them that by the time he inspects the ship at 10 the next day he wishes it to be the cleanest vessel afloat. And it is. The general and his staff examine every corner every day, walking two miles and a half in the process.

A look at our envoy to the Persian Persia is vouchsafed after dinner in the smoking room. He is genial, portly, smooth shaven, and 45 and a typical mind. He is a diplomat, surveying his fellow officers of the republic, he performs new and difficult tasks. In the middle of the room, in the center of the room, chief surgeon, transport surgeon, chief sanitarian, chief boat drill officer, chief chaplain, troop adjutant.

Two handsome young Englishmen are vouchsafed after dinner in the smoking room. They are in civilian clothes, inspire confidence, among some of the American officers. "How did they stay out of the war?" is asked, but with no suggestion of unpleasant criticism, though the Englishmen monopolize the best looking of the American Red Cross women aboard. On the last night out the young men come to dinner in uniform, and when the band of the D. S. O. The red and brown and brass of the smart British regalia makes the nondescript American livery look like jumpers and overalls.

A few of the Americans swear they won't obey the strict discipline, them, the strict discipline of their Sam Browns, and they curse the controversy between Gen. Pershing and Gen. March over their only ornament. They make good, too, for you see them later on the Century roof and they are wearing their harness.

A little tug marked "Mayor's Reception Committee" comes out to meet the troops. Although most of the troops are Negroes, one Negro is aboard the vessel of welcome. A small and indifferent brass band plays "Smiles" feebly, and there are a couple of mild cheers of greeting, with no answer from the soldiers. Finally a young woman of the gamine sort shoots a shrill message of New York hospitality through a megaphone. And it ends with a pious to the returning soldiers to do their shopping at Wan-

## DOUGHBOYS DARE CAMERA'S SHOTS ON RHINE BANKS

BY PARKE BROWN.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

[Copyright 1918 by the Tribune Company.]

**COBLENZ**, March 5.—American

commercial enterprise has caught up

with the army in Germany. As a pure-

ly civilian business proposition pan-

orama photographs of battalions and

similar units against backgrounds of

fortresses, castles, and ruins are being

made daily and orders taken for their

delivery to addresses in the United

States. Until doing this work the

three Washington photographers

and the overworn Americans in this

war had been military, but these pho-

tographers wear civilian dress, bear

civilian passes, and operate entirely on

a civilian basis. Except for little in-

conveniences, such as buying tobacco, sweets, toilet articles, etc., at commissary stores, the men are as free as any Americans.

## NAME CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES FOR THE HOUSE

Republicans to Cut the Number of Seats Rivals Get.

(By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., March 5.—(Special)—Ranking Republicans on the ten principal committees of the house and the rules committee were tentatively voted toads for the chairmanships in the next session. This was the first action taken by the Republican committee on committees.

Objections were raised to the selection of four of the chairmen—Fordney, of ways and means; Good, of appropriations; Steiner, of postoffices and postroads, and Porter, of foreign affairs—but the opposition was not strong enough to make a record vote necessary. The majority favored strict observance of the seniority rule.

Change to Party Ratios.

The ten principal committees each comprise twenty-one members, and under the old rules no representative can hold a place on more than one of them. Republicans decided to change the ratio of representation on these committees. The majority will have thirteen members and the minority party eight. In the last session the ratio has been 12 to 8. In some cases there are more than eight surviving Democratic members of committees, which will mean that some of those at the bottom of the list will lose their places.

More importance is to be attached in the future to committee on expenditures in various departments. It is expected that will be 12 to 8 in the budgeting bodies. The Republicans decided to have the ratio of membership 6 to 2, instead of 4 and 3. Stronger men will be placed on these committees than heretofore.

Chairmen of Big Committees.

The chairmen of the ten principal committees and the rules committee, which includes only ten members, none of whom may hold a major chairmanship, will be the following:

Ways and means—Fordney of Michigan.

Appropriations—Good of Iowa.

Military affairs—Kahn of California.

Naval affairs—Butler of Pennsylvania.

Intergovernmental and foreign commerce—Each of Wisconsin.

Judiciary—Vestal of Minnesota.

Agriculture—Haugen of Iowa.

Foreign affairs—Porter of Pennsylvania.

Rivers and harbors—Kennedy of Iowa.

Postoffices and postroads—Steener of Minnesota.

Rules—Campbell of Kansas.

The committee on committees selected Representative Mann of Illinois as temporary chairman.

UNTRUTHS LAID TO GEN. CROWDER BY CHAMBERLAIN

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Another chapter in the controversy between congress and the war department over the question of military justice was added tonight by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee in the last senate, who issued a statement declaring that "error and fall" statements were contained in the reply of Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate general, to the senator's address in the senate last December.

Senator Chamberlain also sharply criticized Secretary Baker, declaring he had "permitted himself to be guided by the reactionary elements of the army." Referring to Brig. Gen. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general, who recently testified before congressional committees concerning court martial, the senator said the secretary's next step would "be to reduce the rank of Gen. Ansell."

Additional statements by Gen. Crowder's letter replying to his address, the Oregon senator said it "contains so many misstatements of fact that I have failed to make it public because I did not care to embarrass the secretary by having him stand sponsor for such erroneous and false statements in an official communication to the senate of the United States."

WOMEN TACKLE HEAVYWEIGHT ISSUES OF DAY

Henceforth women's activities in politics and business may take in only the big issues, such as government ownership versus private control.

The new movement started last night when the Woman's Association of Commerce edged into the limelight with a dinner program that would be expected at a banquet of big business men but hardly at a women's gathering.

Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was the heavyweight speaker in a heavyweight speech. He sounded a warning against extension of government control of railroads and wire systems, coupled with arguments that great danger will confront the country if business is not backed up by private ownership.

Miss Mary, asserting that "the league of nations will win because the security of the world lies in it," attacked the senators who signed the round robin condemning the league.

He pointed out three effects of government ownership—destruction of competition in rates, demoralization of the opportunity for constructive expansion, and a deterring aspect on initiative.

Queen Marie of Roumania and Daughters in Paris

PARIS, March 5.—[Hayas.]—Queen Marie of Roumania, accompanied by her daughters, the Princesses Elisabeth, Marie, and Ileana, arrived in Paris this morning. They received a warm welcome.

## "Victoire!" Stogan for New Paris Fashions; French Ready to Meet Reaction from War

BY CONSTANCE DREXEL  
(Special Correspondence.)

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

PARIS, Feb. 29.—"Hurrah for the Victory Collection!" "Voula la Collection de la Victoire!" Ever since the armistice the smart dressing shops have taken on a new lease of life after their four and a half years of inertia. What will you? The armistice came so suddenly after the collection which had tried to smile bravely but which had been made in what seemed the face of the fifth winter of war. So when the armistice was signed the big dressing houses hastily brought out a few more reception and evening dresses.

But now victory is certain. The war is over. Spring is coming. The government almost promises reopening of the races. That means that Longchamps and Auteuil will be in full swing, and fashionable dressmakers' models will show off their wares by posing in front of grand stands as of yore.

Axleuses Await Americans.

But—and here is a big question. Will American women, the sort that used to come over to buy their gowns in Paris, will those women be given passports and how soon? That is a burning question in the big dressing shops these days. Though the doubt exists, they are nevertheless getting ready for collections "comme avant la guerre" before the war they tell you, and even more wonderful for are they not the victory collections?

And besides, even though American women who would like to come may not be able yet, one can deduce explained. "There are many women wealth among the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers who came over with little else than uniforms which they have been obliged to wear for all purposes. Many of these women will be going home this spring after our collections are shown and will be ordering very heavily so as to have the latest Paris creations to take back with them to America and make their sisters envious."

Must Have Silk Stockings.

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Small wonder," remarked a wise director of a Rue de la Paix house, who himself had just come back to his post after four years at the front, "that the Parisian world wants to get up on the table and dance a jig, so to speak. But for our part, this is a dignified house, and our models, though in accordance with the spirits of the times, will remain conservative."

Famous Dressmakers All There Yet.

With one exception none of the famous dressing establishments has moved since the war and are to be found as of yore waiting for you, seated in the Place de l'Opéra or clustered about Place de Vendôme.

One famous concern moved up on the Champs Elysées just as the war began, but the most marked change is that of the firm of three sisters, particularly famed for their sinuous evening gowns. In spite of the war, in 1918 they moved into their palatial new establishment off the Champs Elysées, now perhaps the most modern dressing palace in the world. It was already being built in the summer of 1914 with the expectation being occupied the following autumn.

"But," as one of the directrices explained, "showing off the beautiful new salons, the 500 workmen working in this building on that hot August day when war was forced upon us, had to drop their work for the mobilization, and all building was stopped. But we kept on slowly, thinking surely the war would finish. And finally, in 1916, we moved in. So here we are, all installed to show off our collection de Victoire, our Victory Collection of 1919."

Soldier Problem Well Handled, GEN. WOOD Says

of the acting school head. The creation of the associate superintendence and appointment of Mr. Morison was carried by a vote of 13 to 4. Dr. Clemens passing his vote and Mrs. Sethness declaring against the extra expense.

Increase a Negligible Item.

"Now," Mr. Holpuch said, "after all this, tell me how you expect to fix this salary thing? Is Chadsey coming at no salary or at \$12,000 a year?"

"You can amend the board rules to allow the increase in fixed salary," he was told by Attorney A. R. Shannon.

"But, mademoiselle, we can't say one word. It is absolutely a secret what we are getting ready. Not even Madame Wilson, who is in charge of the house, knows of receiving her, could see our new models before our openings. Until then everybody must wait. So careful are we that not even our most trusted

vendees are allowed to know," and Madame la Directrice of the smart dressing establishment emphasized her words with expressive lifting of eyebrows and shrugging of shoulders.

However, that may be, it is certain that everything is very, almost riotously, after five years of repression. For it is not since the spring of 1914 that the great dressmakers, so prominent a factor in Parisian life, have had anything but war before them.

Silks Short and Narrow.

At to date, many evening gowns

are being prepared, because everybody is looking forward to dressing once more. They will be short, yes very short, with or without folds of material for trains. In fact, what we Americans know as tailored suits will be short, too, and narrow. The coats to go with the skirts will be rather long, about to the knee, with pockets, buttons and narrow belts at the waistline. There will be a great fullness at the waist, but the belt will be plain.

Shoes are an important factor. If not the most important feature of the wardrobe, French women are wearing them very short vamped to make the feet look small, which is the only chic outline with the short narrow skirt. Most of the smart shoes are Oxford with broad ribbon ties so dear to the French woman's heart, and these are being worn through all the winter slush with the thinness of silk stockings. Shoes and stockings are bright and gay, pink, blue, white, and so short that they simply must be chic. So even the maid-servants walk in the shape of a Saturday evening and pay their thirty or forty francs for a pair of cobweb stockings.

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## WINSLOWS' STAR WINKS HAPPILY AS HERO RETURNS

Kept Silver by Mother's Faith After Report of Aviator's Death.

The silver service star in the Winslow home at River Forest shines with dazzling splendor today, proud of its self, taking to itself all the credit for what the wonderful happiness of the house.

The star is the star of Lieut. Alan F. Winslow, American aviator, a man who was dead and is alive again, and given back to his mother, and his father, and his sister Marjorie, and all his other relatives and friends.

The star was a brave blue at first.

And it was the happiest moment in each of their lives.

Lieut. Winslow has been given a captain's commission, and will go to Washington soon to receive it.

He wouldn't talk much about his experiences—say to say the Germans treated American prisoners much better after the armistice than before. He was very happy to talk to any one save the members of his family, and the tickled little silver service star.

And then one day the little blue star heard that his hero had been killed in action—but he would not believe it.

The aviator, acting flight commander of his squadron, had gone out, unafraid, to attack ten German planes, the story said, and comrades had seen his ship crash into the German lines.

There came many telegrams and letters and numerous sad visitors to the house. But Mrs. Winslow wouldn't believe the story either, and the blue star continued to wait, hoping news came when it changed to silver.



## SUICIDE CHANCE GIVEN SAILOR BY LACK OF GUARDS

Cross-Examination Is Barred at Moscovitz's Death Leap Inquest.

New facts, heretofore suppressed, bearing on the death of Seaman Samuel B. Moscovitz were disclosed yesterday in the testimony of naval intelligence officers and men who appeared as witnesses before the naval medical board of inquiry, sitting aboard the U. S. Comodore.

Moscovitz, 21, who is home in De- nver, plunged to death from the eighth floor of the Commonwealth Building last Saturday after he had been questioned by intelligence officers and had been confronted with evidence he had collected bribes from sailors to obtain discharges from the service.

The new evidence showed the intelligence men had permitted Moscovitz, who was extremely nervous, to remain unguarded in a closed room while Ben Glaser, another sailor arrested with him, was guarded constantly.

Knew Nothing of Leap.

The new testimony also revealed that attachés of the intelligence office did not learn of the death leap of the sailor until the naval civilians who witnessed the fall at the bottom of the boy which had been loaded on a court screen four floors below their office. It was shown further that police ambulance men from the First precinct station, called by a telephone message from a civilian source, reached Moscovitz before any intelligence office attaché.

Moscovitz's last words were quoted by Ben Glaser, Fred Read, his attorney, and I'm sure in the heat of a mess." The boy's last act before his plunge, also described by Read, was to smoke a cigaret after borrowing a light from Read.

All the navy's witnesses branded as lies insinuations that Moscovitz was given the "third degree" or thrown from the window.

Lieut. Com. James D. Bobbitt, who had been Moscovitz's attorney, and Attorney Fred Bernstein, representing the Moscovitz family, to suggest questions to be put to witnesses and allows newspaper men to listen to the testimony.

A plea to cross-examine was denied, with the explanation that this board's powers are limited, but that if the finding is not satisfactory a new board of inquiry will be appointed to make a general investigation.

Witness List Destroyed.

It was Helberg who was warned to suppress a report on the suicide by an attaché of the navy intelligence bureau. It also is expected he will be present. The list of witnesses, collected immediately after his arrival at the building, was torn up by a naval intelligence man.

Lieutenants William E. Edwards and R. E. Russey, Chief Bos'n's Mate Ben Kendall, and Arthur C. Minahan, an attorney attached to the bureau, were also witnesses for the navy.

Bos'n's Mate Kendall testified Moscovitz was brought into the office about 5 or 6:30 a. m. and was seen in Mr. Minahan's office. Kendall, a sentry guard over Glaser in another room for nearly an hour, he said, until Glaser was called into Lieut. Read's office. He told of finding the body of Moscovitz.

Sees Crowd Watching.

"I walked to the eastern part of the big room and looked out the window and noticed a crowd in windows on the opposite side of the court. I knew they were watching something and figured they might be watching the proceedings in our office, so I walked around the lobby to make them go away. Then I looked down and saw a man's body out the sky-light."

"I saw the window wide open in the office I had just looked into the office in which Moscovitz had been questioned and hurried around, opened the door, and the man was gone. His hat and coat were lying on a chair. I ran in and notified Mr. Reed and Lieut. Edwards, who were in their office, that the man had jumped out the window. I then ran down to the fourth floor and got down there as they were bringing the body in through a window."

Unable to Talk.

"The policeman began questioning him, asked him his name, and found a name in his coat. He then asked 'Is that C. Meyers' on the tailor's mark as if the suit belonged to C. Meyers. The policeman asked him if his name was Meyers and he was shaking his head. He then asked him if he had jumped out a window."

Civilian witness, requested by Attorney Bernstein, will testify this morning when the inquest is resumed. Chief of these witnesses will be Martin Helberg, the police ambulance driver.

Bos'n's Mate Read testified in part as follows:

Q.—State what you know about the death of Samuel Moscovitz. A.—While I was operating the switch-

## Boot Style Comfort and Wearability

Designed by a practical shoemaker of thirty years' experience and made by artisan shoemakers, McNiff custom-made boots combine style, comfort, and wearability unsurpassed. Made of the finest leather—built on your individual last—they represent the consummate achievement of shoe-satisfaction and economy through long wear.

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Chicago

Correspondence solicited from dealers on special order business.



Alice and David Winship (above) and Martha, the three children of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Winship. Mrs. Winship has sued for divorce.

## COURT FORCES D.A. WINSHIP TO RETURN BABES

### Wife Wins Fight for 3 Children; Sues for Divorce.

Mrs. Laura E. Winship spent much of yesterday sitting at the front window of her home in Winnetka, looking out across the snow fields toward the railroad station.

Late in the afternoon she saw what she had been waiting to see all day, her three children, Martha, David, and Alice. She sprang up and ran out to meet them. And the children, when they sighted her, broke out from the two men escorting them and ran with all their speed into her arms.

Martha, the oldest, was first; then came David, who is 5 years old, and lastly Alice, who is 3. It was a joyous, though extremely tearful, reunion there in the snow, but nobody seemed to mind—perhaps the two men who stood and watched.

Taken Away by Father.

The children had been taken from their mother Tuesday evening by their father, David A. Winship, of the Winship Co., Inc., printers. Mrs. Winship has brought suit for divorce, charging cruelty.

The husband filed an answer denying her charges, and intimated that he might file a cross bill. He is said to have told friends that he tapped the telephone wires and overheard things that caused him to believe the children would be better off in his custody.

Court Gives Them to Mother.

Mrs. Winship's attorney, William B. Ward, went before Judge Brothers, who is in charge of the inquest, and asked for an injunction restraining the father from keeping the children.

Judge Brothers acted immediately ordering the children restored to their mother. Attorney Charles E. Collins, counsel for Winship, intimated that he would ask for a writ of attachment today to take the children once more from Mr. Minahan.

Lieut. Edwards said that he was in Mr. Minahan's office with Mr. Minahan and Kendall put his head in the door and said the prisoner had jumped out a window.

Civilian witness, requested by Attorney Bernstein, will testify this morning when the inquest is resumed. Chief of these witnesses will be Martin Helberg, the police ambulance driver.

Bos'n's Mate Read testified in part as follows:

Q.—State what you know about the death of Samuel Moscovitz. A.—While I was operating the switch-

## REDS' PLAN FOR SOVIET RULE OF CHICAGO BALBED

### Terrorism Intended to Pave Way for Russ System Here.

The balked "Red" bomb plot, intended to destroy, had been a big building with intended terrorist propaganda to further the inauguration of a soviet in Chicago, according to information which came to the police yesterday.

With a network of evidence being woven by the police about the plotters, Chief of Police Garrity yesterday dropped the veil of secrecy about activities. It was admitted that there were developments of an extraordinary character.

"We realize a serious situation exists and from now on we are going to work outside the limelight," the chief said. "The situation is a delicate one. Further than that I do not care to talk."

Sensations Pending.

Rumors of impending sensational developments, such as "dropping from high" of First Deputy Chief Alcock and several members of the "bolshie" squad. Their whereabouts were cloaked with mystery, a general denial being made as to knowledge of their whereabouts.

On the surface neither the police nor federal authorities made any moves yesterday. There was a steady stream of radicals marching in police stations, but none of the arrests were held out as being important. Some of them were turned loose after questioning.

Last night rooming houses, conducted by two women "Reds" in the vicinity of Jefferson Park, believed to have been the haunts of terrorist plotters, were under close police surveillance. A "Red" band had not run into the place Monday night was received by the police, along with information that two of the bombs had been "planted" in a bathroom there for some time.

Explosive Thefts Explained.

New information was received concerning the theft of high explosives from the Attna, Ind., Three I. W. W., two of them Austrians, it was learned, obtained employment there prior to the federal building bomb explosion and carried on systematic thievery.

"Two of them were employed in the 'wrecking' department—where impurities were extracted from nitrates and almost daily went out to the railroad tracks to eat their lunch from dinner pails," the information ran. "At the tracks they would switch the dinner pail they had carried from the plant, laden with stolen nitro, for one which had been planted near the tracks. They also ate their dinner pails."

Represents all of the packing firms and several clubs organized to be improved in the service on the Halsted street, Ashland avenue, and Racine avenue lines. It was estimated that 1,000 employees a minute are waiting for cars between 4:30 and 5:30 o'clock in the evening.

Representatives of all the packing firms and several clubs organized to be improved in the service on the Halsted street, Ashland avenue, and Racine avenue lines. It was estimated that 1,000 employees a minute are waiting for cars between 4:30 and 5:30 o'clock in the evening.

Clifford G. Roe, of counsel for Wilson & Co., said the strike was to be limited to the employees of the packing plant, who made a check on the Ashland avenue cars in front of the packing plant.

He said the check showed cars running about a minute apart during the evening "rush" hour.

Representatives of the surface lines said the "headway" on the Ashland avenue line in the "rush" hours was about 10 minutes.

The strike was the smallest margin of safety which could be allowed.

The city's department of public service reported more cars could be operated. The department was instructed to make a survey and report its findings to the committee.

DE SOTO POLICE FORCE FRED.

George Deets, a police force of De Soto, Ill., who was shot and killed by the marshals in Chicago, was also De Soto charged with disorderly conduct, was discharged yesterday in the Hyde Park court by Judge John Swanson.

## LAST PICTURE OF 'RED ROSA' LUXEMBURG

This snapshot of "The Brains of the Spartacists" was taken shortly before she was killed during an anti-Red demonstration in Berlin—her body, it was reported recently, was found in a canal.



(Photo Copyright: 1919: By Tribune News Service.)

## EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN, RULES WAR LABOR BOARD

Nine Chicago Companies Affected by Decision; Unionism Upheld.

YOU will get more pleasure out of music you like if you play it on one of these 88-note

PLAYERS



It isn't new—but it is in excellent condition and if we didn't tell you, you would think it was new. It's a wonderful bargain at our price.

**\$285**

Our guarantee goes with each Player. Easy terms.

**Story & Clark Solo Action, Style A, \$650**

**Story & Clark**  
315 S. Wabash Ave.  
Established 61 Years

**Two feet of Solid Comfort in EVERY PAIR of DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES**

Advertise in The Tribune.

## Hassel's March Shoe Sale

The "Thames" \$8.85

There's very high quality in this exclusive style in black or Cordo calf; also in brown shell Cordovan.



YOU don't want to miss seeing these very special values at \$8.85. It's seldom you'll find as great a bargain as this in custom-made shoes.

These shoes were all specially made for our best trade; leather and workmanship are the very highest quality. Many styles to choose from; all leathers, weights and sizes.

Our name and mark on every pair are your guarantee of satisfaction. Come, look them over. Buy if you think the value is what we say it is.

**HASSEL'S** Corner Dearborn and Van Buren Streets, Monadnock Block

**Mandel Brothers**  
Shoe shop, second floor

**Men's White House shoes** in 10 new models at 7.85 and 8.85

White House shoes are preferred by smart dressers for up-to-date style, superior quality and perfect fit. They are designed by men



of experience, and produced by a high grade manufacturer.

Shoes with combination tops of gray buck and gray kid; in tan calf, pearl gray kid, black calf, all-havana brown, dark tan calf, and black vici kid. Straight lace models. English and medium lasts.

## EQUIP YOUR PHONOGRAPH TO PLAY ALL RECORDS

You Can Play Pathé Records a Thousand Times Without Changing the Needle

**\$1.50 Attachment FREE With a \$2 Purchase**

Select "Smiles," "General Pershing" March, "Just Blue," "Hindustan," or any Pathé Records to the amount of \$1.50 and a Sapphire Ball Point Needle at 50c, and we will GIVE you our ALL-IN-ONE ATTACHMENT, that equips any machine, with one exception, to play all records without further change in the position of the reproducer.

PATHE Records on any machine will prove a revelation. Their tone is wonderfully clear, of great volume and beauty, and with the Sapphire Ball Point Needle you can play PATHE Records indefinitely without changing the needle, and without affecting the tone or the record.

Come in today and have us demonstrate the records and attachment. Mail orders filled. Send cash with order, name of phonograph and 15c extra to cover postage and packing.

**W. W. KIMBALL CO.** Chicago—Established 1857

Pianos, Player Pianos, Phonographs, Organs, Music Rolls, Pathphones and Pathé Records.

S. W. CORNER WABASH AND JACKSON

Second floor.

# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune demands explicitly renounces any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

## THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1—South shore—south park plan.  
2—Modernize Chicago water department.  
3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.  
4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.  
5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.  
6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

## AMERICA AND PEACE MEASURES.

The president's parting address at New York contains much with which THE TRIBUNE and other critics of the Paris covenant will freely and heartily agree. There is no such failure as he is disposed to think, on our part, to realize the deep and widespread demand for a better international organization. There is no lack on our part of sympathy for the ideal of a league of nations. We are as sincerely determined opponents of the waste and cruelty of war, we are as anxious to find means of avoiding the arbitrament of force and of substituting for it as far as possible more humane and reasonable modes of adjusting international differences as Mr. Wilson or Mr. Taft.

But that does not commit us to any or every project proposed, nor on the other hand does criticism of a project imply that we are against the objects of the project. Mr. Wilson has a tendency, when any one disagrees with him as to method, to charge opposition to his purpose. In this case we think he is alienating support by demanding an unquestioning acquiescence which only an infallible mind would be justified in expecting.

The president is right when he says a majority of the American people favor a league of nations, if we accept that phrase as meaning any practical project for bringing the nations together for the avoidance of war. We can go farther than that and say the American people are virtually unanimous in this. But we are confident the nation has no wish to embark upon any experiment in internationalism which imperils our own security or restricts without substantial compensation and clearly adequate safeguards our freedom to control our own destiny.

Mr. Wilson has brought back as the first fruits of the peace conference a covenant presented by the farsighted and patriotic statesmen of Great Britain, which he asks us to adopt without change, although it commits us to an epoch making departure from our historic policy and to worldwide responsibilities. We observe at the same time that the authors of this covenant have not failed in advance to secure the essential factor of their own national interest, the continued primacy of Great Britain on the sea. We do not quarrel with this wise and patriotic action, recognizing it to be the essential duty of the representatives of the British empire and to be founded on a practical recognition of the vital interests of that friendly power.

But at the same time we insist that while the statesmen of the associated powers at Paris are securing the essential and peculiar interests of their own peoples, it is the business of our representatives to do the same. The altruism, the self-sacrifice, the world service should not be all upon our side. Great Britain not only formulates the Paris covenant, but if it is adopted she will emerge from the conference master of the great sea thoroughfares of the world, with her primacy unimpeded and in the last analysis almost unlimited. Whereas we find Mr. Wilson urging upon us a contract which leaves to implication essential considerations of our own security and welfare.

We have no stomach for such a course and intend to continue insisting that in any covenant we accept vital American interests shall be explicitly and beyond peradventure secured. We shall be very foolish to leave such elements of our policy as the Monroe doctrine or control of immigration to inference or the interpretation of any international executive or court. Indeed, peace does not lie that way, but war.

The Paris covenant has much to commend it, and with proper amendment may lay the foundations of international cooperation and accord for which we are all anxiously hoping. There are provisions such as that relating to restrictions of armament which require very careful consideration as to their implications before they are adopted; but if taken as a basis instead of a completed document, the covenant gives reason for the optimism which Mr. Wilson reports. Something substantial should be worked out of it, provided we work with open minds and keep our feet on the earth. But if American representatives proceed on the theory that, as Mr. Wilson asserts, American troops went to war "to show to Europe that the United States, when it became necessary, would go anywhere where the rights of mankind were threatened," they will prepare disappointment for us all if not disaster. The American soldier abroad, as Mr. Wilson can easily learn, and the American people at home, as they will surely make clear, are not ready to undertake the defense of "the rights of mankind" anywhere they are threatened. That is an order no sensible people would pledge themselves to fill. The rights of mankind are alleged to be infringed in many parts of the globe, according to Irish republicans in Ireland, according to Hindu patriots in India, according to Egyptian nationalists in Egypt, according to Filipinos in the islands, to Koreans in Korea, to Haitians in Haiti, to Nicaraguans in Nicaragua, et cetera, et cetera. Covenants conceived in such terms will not sustain the pressure of realities and only plant the mines for future explosions.

America is full of good will and will do her part toward developing agencies of friendly cooperation and toward the discouragement of war. But it is not yet ready to underwrite its theories of justice for the human race or turn its soldiers into M. P.'s to police the earth.

**A VOTE FOR HOYNE IS A VOTE FOR HOYNE.**

Mr. Schweizer's friends say that a vote for Hoyne is a vote for Thompson. Mr. Sullivan, who picked Mr. Schweizer to run, says there are two men in the ring, Thompson and Schweizer. One will win, he says, and you may pick your corner now.

Four years ago these two men were in the ring, and Thompson won. He cleaned Schweizer thoroughly. Thompson's weak flank this year is his "sixth German city" talk. So far as can be perceived he is stronger now than before in every other particular, and dear old Roger picked a candidate who would guard this weak flank.

Schweizer cannot make an attack upon Thompson's lukewarm Americanism. Four years ago Schweizer appealed to the German vote. Thompson at that time was presented as a rampant American of the two fisted, ex-cowboy type. He is not quite so rampant now as he was before as a burgomaster and he is not as something wild from the prairies, but Schweizer cannot raise the issue of trimming and hesitating against him.

Hoyne can and will. Thompson is a demagogue, and the times are favorable to the demagogue. Thompson knows it, and he works the advantage to the limit. Here again Schweizer is the softest mark he could find. Schweizer may not know that Roger Sullivan was interested in the tickling of a gas meter. Roger may be a disinterested friend of Schweizer, of the city, and of humanity, but so far as the people are concerned you may tell it to the marines.

For the present it does not matter what the facts are. The people will act upon what they believe to be the facts, and they believe—or many of them do—that Roger Sullivan is interested in public utilities and that he wants Schweizer elected as a public utility man.

Roger says that he has no gas stock and no traction stock, but he will not get the idea out of the heads of many people this month. Mr. Schweizer cannot escape the smell of gas, and it is not a generally liked smell. It may be a great injustice to him as a candidate, but it is an injustice which will be done him. He will be labeled as a public utility candidate, and Thompson with his demagogic tactics will make the most of his advantage.

If Roger had wanted to beat Thompson, really wanted to beat him, he would have used his influence to present a candidate who could make a fight, and we do not believe that Schweizer is method, to charge opposition to his purpose. In this case we think he is alienating support by demanding an unquestioning acquiescence which only an infallible mind would be justified in expecting.

Hoyne may not be able to make it successfully. But at least he can get at Thompson on his record, and Schweizer cannot. We do not say that Hoyne is a fair handed boy. The City club probably views him with alarm. THE TRIBUNE has often viewed him with alarm.

But with Schweizer viewed as a candidate headed for defeat and Thompson a man who ought to be defeated, we back Hoyne as the best chance of getting rid of Thompson. A vote for Hoyne is a vote for Hoyne.

## WAR PROHIBITION.

The Anti-Saloon league is out for a special session of congress to pass legislation necessary to effectuate the war prohibition act which was due to operate after July 1.

Devotion to the fight against the liquor traffic seems to be blinding the league to other considerations which fair men ought not to ignore. The prohibition of July 1 was a wartime measure enacted as such upon the assumption that war would continue and that special circumstances incident to a state of war justified its enactment. Conservation of grain and energy, protection of soldiers and sailors in this country, military discipline, were all considered and brought support for the measure it would not otherwise have won. The subsequent adoption of the prohibitory amendment to go into effect next January does not alter these facts.

We think the league's insistence lacks good faith and cannot receive endorsement from the general public. We are to embark in the great experiment of prohibition next year, and for reasons well considered the time for the start was set far enough away to permit of some desirable readjustments in the industry and in the public fiscal relations involved in the sale of liquor under license. Now that the war conditions which the July law was intended to meet no longer exist or are rapidly disappearing, we do not think it is consistent with either fairness or public welfare that this war measure should be pressed.

## Editorial of the Day

### WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

(From the Daily News)

President Wilson assures the senate and the nation that the proposed constitution of the league of nations in no wise imperils the Monroe doctrine, but, on the contrary, extends, strengthens, and revives it. The whole league, he says, with Taft and others, will fight to maintain that doctrine, instead of the United States alone, as now.

Some senators are not convinced of this, however, and may insist on amendments or explicit reservations recognizing the Monroe doctrine. It will, at this juncture, be reverent to the text of the declaration made in 1823 by President Monroe. The vital passage reads as follows:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

It was a Democratic president, Cleveland, who served notice on Europe and the rest of the world that the Monroe doctrine was "applicable to every stage of our national existence." Since Cleveland every president has had occasion to invoke the cherished doctrine and reaffirm it.

Today President Wilson and former President Taft solemnly assure the nation that the proposed constitution of the league of nations would give world sanction to that policy and universalize it. There could be under it no interference with or encroachment on any nation or state, American, European, or other. Such an attempt, it is asserted, would lead to a boycott or even to military resistance against the would-be aggressor.

In principle, then, there is no issue or disagreement. All recognize that the Monroe doctrine must stand and be fully, indubitably protected. The only question is, Has this been done, or does the proposed covenant need amendment to effectuate the avowed purpose? In the opinion of the Daily News the covenant should be amended to cover the point specifically.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

### QUATRAIN.

They say the Boarh and the Lodges keep  
The halls where Lewis gloried and drank deep,  
And Senator Poindexter, that wild ass,  
Stamps o'er his head, but cannot break his sleep.

D. C. P.

IF in the privacy of his cabin, unaccompanied even by Mrs. Wilson, the President gave expression to a heartfelt "Tut! tut!" we'll say he was amply justified.

### Water on the Brain.

(From the Springfield News-Record.)

Rev. Parker Shields, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league. "I am fond of all water sports, such as swimming, boating, and fishing. In the winter I patronize the pool at the Y. M. C. A."

### WHO WON THE WAR?

"We," said the women—  
(Insert rhyme for women)—

"We won the war."

BUT the glory is also claimed for Greece, take it from a local programme of Greek dance and song. Greece, the mother of democracy, we read, did more than any other nation to win the war for democracy.

THE HIGHER REVISION IN EVANSTON.

(From the News-Index.)

"Indeed," he said, "shall we not ask with the dramatist, 'now in the name of all the gods at once, upon what meat does this cur, Caesar, feed that he has grown so great'?"

"THE only vision has been the vision of the people," says Mr. Wilson. What is this vision? That peace is better than war, that democracy is better than autocracy, and that affluence is better than poverty. Have the "people" monopolized this vision?

### With Pleasure, With Pleasure.

SH: When my soul is troubled and I am harassed by doubts, I turn to you, as Cowper sought Addison. Nothing if not mid-Victorian, I am reading tonight the Autobiography of Anthony Trollope. Do you suppose T. was pondering the League for Making Virtue Odious when he wrote: "If the rustle of a woman's petticoat has ever stirred my blood; if a sup of wine has been a joy to me; if I have thought tobacco at midnight in pleasant company to be of the elements of earthly paradise—of what matter is that to any reader?"

IRISH—In 1910 there were 456,572 persons of Irish birth in New York state. The death rate of Italian parents was 12.9, and of Irish, 15.8 per 1,000 native born, but the rate for females of native stock was somewhat better than that of the Italians. The Italians suffer very heavily from pneumonia, their rate being twice that of Americans. Italian born men are not very susceptible to consumption, but the women are. The death rate from accidents and violence is also high.

GERMANS—In 1910 there were 456,572 persons born in Germany or whose parents were born in Germany who were living in New York state.

The death rate was about 4 points higher than that of the natives—17.8, as compared with 13.8. A considerable part of this poor showing was due to consumption. They also suffer unduly from pneumonia. They also suffer disproportionately from heart disease, Bright's disease, and cancer.

IRISH—In 1910 there were 367,877 persons of Irish birth in New York state. The death rate among the Irish born, according to Dublin, is almost twice that of the native stock. There are very few Irish born persons in this country under 21 years of age. Therefore we should disregard the comparative death rates of the young. This is almost the same.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS—In 1910 there were 341,848 Austro-Hungarians in New York state. The death rate among the Austro-Hungarians is as numerous and disseminate in this country as they are in the old. The death rate of the Austro-Hungarians was slightly higher than that of the natives. The records show that Austro-Hungarians in the United States are healthier than Austro-Hungarians in the old country. In this country their death rates from accidents and suicide are high. Likewise the rates of cancer and Bright's disease.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND WELSH—In 1910 there were 193,359 of these stocks in New York state. Their death rate is about the same as that of the natives, being 16.4, as compared with 13.8.

The mortality rates among the English, Scotch, and Welsh in their own country are about the lowest in Europe, but when they come over here they do not do so well. With us they suffer unduly from pneumonia and cancer. Heart disease and Bright's disease are a little above the native rates.

SIX MONTHS MORE.

Mrs. Jane writes: "I have been suffering for a year with indigestion and come to you for advice. I am 5 feet 5 inches tall, and in the last year have gained 10 to 15 pounds in weight.

I have pain always after eating, sometimes extreme and lasting three or four hours and again not so bad, but always uncomfortable. I am troubled with constipation, and as a rule take a laxative at night. I am growing weak and discouraged. Do you think I have cancer of the stomach? Or is this trouble apt to develop into anemia? What shall I do?"

REPLY.

You should see a physician experienced in diagnosis of stomach cases at once. A diagnosis of cancer is not improbable.

SAE EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN.

Mary Jane writes: "I have been suffering for a year with indigestion and come to you for advice. I am 5 feet 5 inches tall, and in the last year have gained 10 to 15 pounds in weight.

I have pain always after eating, sometimes extreme and lasting three or four hours and again not so bad, but always uncomfortable. I am troubled with constipation, and as a rule take a laxative at night. I am growing weak and discouraged. Do you think I have cancer of the stomach? Or is this trouble apt to develop into anemia? What shall I do?"

REPLY.

You should see a physician experienced in diagnosis of stomach cases at once. A diagnosis of cancer is not improbable.

SAUER KRAUT AT 80.

J. S. writes: "For a man 80 years old, blood pressure 240, is sauer kraut a good food?"

REPLY.

Yes.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

The Fr'nd of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance

bureau of the treasury department, 1507 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an address and stamped envelope should be inclosed.

No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

ANSWERS.

Miss Doris Hillmark—Company I of the Three Hundred and Forty-fifth infantry arrived and was demobilized.

Pet Name for the Iron Horse.

SH: Don't overlook the tadpole line that undulates from Ted Ross' backyard in Buchanan, Mich., all the way to Pipestone st. in Benton Harbor. The road, straight in its youth, never grew to the width of its title—the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus—and so scrambled passengers are wont to call it the "Many Hills, Bumps & Curves."

A. A. T.: The Missouri, North Arkansas is affectionately referred to by the natives as the "May Never Arrive."

R. G. S.: The Wabash, Chester & Western;

F. D. F.: The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton; "Dam Tiresome & Inconvenient."

L. F. H.: Cornell students used to call the D. L. & W. "Ham Long & Weary."

P. F. C.: Princeton, Oxford & Northern; "Poor, Old & Neglected."

T. E.: The Houston East

## 'PRISON SPECIAL' OF SUFFRAGISTS REACHES CHICAGO

Forcible Feeding System in the National Capital Called "Horrible."

Forcible feeding, as they do it at Coquon workhouse and in the district jail at Washington when the militant suffragists go hunger striking, was characterized last night as "barbarous, brutal, revolting, and non-nourishing—an attempt to break the women's will and not to keep her alive."

Miss Lucy Burns of Brooklyn, N. Y., who arrived in Chicago at 10:30 p. m. in a special car known as the "prison special" attached to the end of a Chicago and Northwestern train, "spoke her mind" about forcible feeding, describing it as not only forcible but as foul as well.

Was "Terrible Experience." "I had been fasting for six days and nights when they started it on me," she said. "It was a terrible experience. A horrible way to break my will. The men and two women were involved in doing it. The men would pin me to the floor, several of them holding my arms by my sides. If I struggled they would sit upon me. And while the men held me the women would insert a tube in my mouth through which a fluid of egg and milk would be forced into my stomach.

"I was weak from the fasting, but whenever I was strong enough I would refuse to let them insert the tube into my mouth. Then they would hold me fast in the nose and force the tube into my stomach that way. Food as taken was not nourishing. It was not meant to be. It was done simply to break my will."

Massmeeting Tonight.

With Miss Burns on the "prison special" were twenty other suffrage leaders from all sections of the country. They are touring the country and holding massmeetings in the interest of suffrage. The car came to Chicago from Denver. Today a number of the women will go to Milwaukee, but they will return early in the evening, so that all will be present at a massmeeting at the Congress hotel tonight.

Passengers on "Special."

Other women on the special car are Mary C. Ladd of Philadelphia, Miss. of Nashville, Mrs. A. H. Collier of St. Paul, Gladys Greiner of Baltimore, Ella Riegel of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Palys Chevrier of New York, Mrs. John Rogers of New York, Cora West, New York; Mrs. Pauline Adams, Norfolk; Mrs. Robert Walker, Baltimore; Mary Winsor, Haverford, Pa.; Vida Millholland, New York; Edith Ainge, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, New York; Mrs. R. B. Hunter, Port Huron, Mich.; Mrs. W. D. Aschong, New York; Miss Lucy Engle, Chicago; Bertha Arnold, Colorado Springs, and Lucy Brantham, Ballarat, Australia.

Among those who will speak at the meeting tonight are Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, member of the national executive committee of the National Woman's Party; Miss Millholland, Miss Winsor, and Miss Burns.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune]—The proposed X. states in the league will undertake to territorial integrity and independence of all members.

In the event of Japan's sovereignty of China, Japan having failed, the X. would be passed. If so the executive council, to be formed by the X. if Japan be not then subsumed by her by joint naval and air. The American people consent to this.

In the event of a revolution in Europe and European interests senned, the United States consent to allow France or any other nation to interfere. The doctrine must continue to the past, an essential policy.

The Monroe doctrine abrogated: an amendment should be proposed to the effect.

United States' only right to protect the territory of the western hemisphere for all time the Monroe doctrine.

Let the larger European nations police Europe and nations police Asia; and let us provide.

Use the armed forces of states is vested solely in the Congress; and the transfer-power to the League would direct the Republic of the United States.

B. B. BRIMBLECOMBE.

ICA AND THE WAR.

March 5.—[Editor of The Britisher]—"We seem to have about America winning the war. It will be a little short on facts, however. England's allies are against the wall." The United States to hurry across. A. G.

UXEMBOURG.

March 5.—[Editor of The Tribune]—This is relating about a play referred to by some Americans as "The War as it is in Germany." In this you and you do the play, "the who are a great injustice." My from that country, and information I received from what I know, it is an country and has been for and its sympathies have always been with the French people.

FERNANDO M. SALTONSTALL.

## FROM MAJOR TO PRIVATE—OUCH!

Order Against Wrapped Puttees Brings Complications in Hyde Park High Cadet Corps.



Maj. William Godly and Capt. A. C. Cody

PHOTO BY TRIBUNE NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

## CITY SLIGHTS 'PLAN' PRAISED ALL OVER WORLD

Council Fails to Provide  
Funds for Work of  
Commission.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

The council finance committee has recommended that the Chicago plan commission be shelved—at least temporarily.

In its entire \$24,000,000 budget the committee could not find \$10,000 for the commission. In fact, not \$10 is set aside, nor 10 cents.

The committee never has been liberal with the commission since it was appointed Nov. 1, 1909. In that period the council appropriations have averaged less than \$10,000 a year. For every dollar the city has spent public spirited citizens have contributed three.

The city's allowances have only been sufficient for technical drawings and studies, but there seems to be a lack of appreciation by the aldermen. Daniel H. Burnham is the architect credited with designing the Chicago plan. With him was E. H. Bennett, educated in Paris, where the father of city planning remodeled that city so that it gained a world fame for convenience, utility, and beauty.

Has Done Big Work.

Take Bennett alone of the technical staff of the Chicago plan commission. He has designed the civic center of San Francisco, and a \$20,000,000 dollar loan has been spent. He did the city planning in Minneapolis, where \$2,000,000 has been expended in widening streets, building a bridge, the union station, and an art institute. On his design of a civic center in Denver \$200,000 has been spent.

But his ability is recognized outside of the country. He has been invited to the Canadian government and it has spent \$10,000,000 revamping Ottawa as a capital. It was Bennett who designed the center of art and letters for Detroit.

The design of the river front at Cedar Rapids, Ia., is Bennett's work. He is now working on plans for Joliet and Bloomington downstate and has completed one for Elgin. Less than a week ago he turned out a plan for a soldiers' memorial for the south park

commission.

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explain that if they get financial relief from the legislature an allowance will be given the Chicago plan commission. But if they don't, then what?

Does the finance committee consider

anything of more importance than the Chicago plan commission?

Discuss Extra Session.

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The controversy between Gov. Cox and Mayor Ralph arose out of a resolution which the mayor introduced early in the day, demanding that President Wilson reconvene congress to pass appropriate measures for maintaining the blockade of Austria's ships in Chinese and Japanese yards while contracts in this country were being canceled, and favoring the principle of collective bargaining. In reporting the committee's decision not to accept the resolution, Gov. Cox said he would be glad to give reasons if desired.

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ment of consideration of the report until a night session and then promptly demanded that the members

vote to accept the resolution.

Gov. Cox did not reply, and the fight over the adoption of the report began. Later Gov. Cox

## OUT OF JOB ARMY GROWS STEADILY CONGESTED IN CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Unemployment figures made public today by the United States employment service showed a steady increase during the last week in the areas of unemployment and in the number of men without work. The number of cities with large numbers of job seekers increased to 64 per cent, while the number of unemployed increased to 365,400, or 25,805 over last week.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey reported increases.

The middle west as a whole showed

no change from last week.

commissions. Yet the city in its proposed \$24,000,000 budget cannot find sufficient money to pay the cost of the Chicago plan commission's technical staff.

Gains Millions for City.

On the Union station on the west side the plan commission made detailed and unchallenged reports to advise the city council. The lease that can be said is that the commission contracted to pay \$10,000 a year, which the city obtained approximately \$10,000 in the way of promised city improvements and about \$1,500 in cash for street vacated, which has been paid in full.

Outside of Chicago the plan commission has an excellent reputation. London is not a laggard in improvements, but Ewart G. Culpin, secretary of the Garden Cities and Town Planning association, wrote from London:

"A remarkable volume on Chicago's plan has just come to hand. It is an inspiration to the whole city planning movement. I have submitted it to most of the authorities here and they are delighted with it."

Praise from Paris Director.

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## COOK TELLS HIS OWN STORY OF DEATH FIGHT

Insists Bradway Hit Him First; "Stabbed in Self-Defense."

(Continued from first page.)

honor. He spoke of his "honey," his "baby," in referring to Norma. He spoke of her as his "little" daughter.

He warned her again and again against the wiles of her gray-haired "angel," the man who promised her a career on the stage. He told her he would rather see her in her grave than "ruined" by such man. He denied that he had threatened to kill Bradway.

Norma was not in court during the day. Her mother, Mrs. Myrtle Cook, was there, silent and hard, a friend of the prosecution. She does not seem to want to see this man go free. She has been with twenty-five years. She smiled bitterly when a letter was introduced in which Cook said, "Alma, dear, I am a saint." J. C. Cook seemed the one woman witness the state had depended on to show something of Cook's character, Mrs. Lucy Bradway.

**To Overcome to Testify.**

Mrs. Bradway was called to the stand during the morning, but she was too overcome to testify.

"Don't let her get next to me," Cook said, as the middle-aged woman he is said to have defrauded crept into the room supported by two bailiffs.

"Oh—oh, Cook, Cook!" the woman cried as she sank into a chair near the defendant.

Cook's story of the whole affair adds many new details.

### THE TESTIMONY

Cook was called to the witness stand at 3 o'clock. He told for the first time the detailed story of the killing of Bradway and the motives that led him to kill the man. His testimony follows:

Questions by Attorney Jennings:

Q.—Your name? A.—J. Norman Cook.

Q.—What was your business during January, 1918? A.—I was in charge of investigations for the New York Central.

Q.—You are married? A.—Yes, my wife is Myrtle Cook. My daughter is Norma, who was 18 years old last October or November.

Q.—Where were you living? A.—I was with my wife and daughter at 430 Kimball avenue.

Q.—Going Out With Old Man?

Q.—Did you send your daughter to school? A.—Yes, Sept. 17 I sent her to Grange College, Missouri. She returned to Chicago on Jan. 18 and said she wanted to stay here and go to the Gregg school.

Q.—Did you visit her there? A.—Yes, several times. I met the switchboard operator and her teacher.

Q.—Did you get any calls from the school in reference to your daughter? A.—Yes, numerous calls. I was informed that she was not attending school regularly and was not getting along well.

Q.—Did you investigate? A.—Yes; I learned from Miss Dickson, teller, that several people had told her Norma was going out in the afternoons with some old man. That was in February or March. Miss Ambrose and Mrs. Taylor also told me about it; Mrs. Taylor advised her not to go out with this man.

**Harry About Easter Bouquet.**

Q.—Did you have any further calls from the school? A.—Yes; I had calls continually until May and my daughter finally drifted away from the school.

Q.—Is there a Mr. Gilman in the office of the New York Central where you received these calls? A.—Yes; the phone is on his desk.

Q.—Now, about a bouquet of flowers that came to your house at Easter. Tell us about that.

—Cook was there. He did not seem to know where Easter flowers came from. His attorney straightened him out. Cook said: "Yes, that's right. Easter is in the spring. Well, I came home and found a big pot of flowers and I asked my little daughter and my wife where they came from. They did not seem to know. I thought it was strange and began an investigation around the house. I found the card of a florist that had been torn. I pieced it together and went to see this florist. I told him my little daughter was getting flowers from some man who was ashamed to send his name and I wanted to know about it. He looked on his books and gave me the name of William E. Bradway, who had a charge account there.

Q.—What did you do after that?

A.—I went to Bradway's office in the Western Union building. No one was in the front office. I found him sitting in a room partitioned off and my daughter was there, just getting up to go to the window. I asked if this was Bradway. He said yes, his daughter spoke and I shook hands with the man before I knew what I was doing. I then told him my daughter was under age and had no business in his office and that I absolutely forbade her going anywhere with him again. He was rather embarrassed. He acknowledged he was wrong and said he would come to my office to talk it over or I could come to his. I took Norma and left the office.

Q.—Did you get any phone call in the Central office during May? A.—Yes. It was a man's voice. I said if this was Mr. Cook. He said he did not want to make trouble, but that he knew something about my daughter and wanted to tip it in the box. He said he had seen her in a machine in front of Bradway's home, had seen her get out and go into the house when the lights were out, and then later return to the machine. I asked him if he was sure, and he said he knew my daughter. He would not give his name or phone number.

—Sends Daughter to Kansas.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I dropped out there by Bradway's house several times, but if there was anything going on. So as far as I know, there was nothing to it.

Q.—Did you send Norma and her mother to Columbus, Kas., after she left the Gregg school? A.—I did. I got transportation for them, and they went May 15.

Q.—Did you talk to Bradway again? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you talk to your daughter? A.—Yes, in a mild manner. I tried to show her she was wrong.

—Wants His "Baby."

Q.—Did you go to Columbus? A.—Yes. I went there and stopped at a hotel. I saw Bradway there. He had been there. I then went out to the Bliss home and shook hands with the folks. Mrs. Cook was out in the summer house, and I went out there. The little girl came out. I asked them what Bradway had been doing there when I had forbidden her to see him. I asked her if she did not know she was doing wrong. The girl shrugged her shoulders; said she didn't know what I said.

—They say, these things are bad. This man is not fit for you. I know his reputation among women and young girls. Any man of his age who takes these

## COOK "GETS ACROSS IMPRESSION" THAT HE IS A DOTTING PARENT

BY MAUDE MARTIN EVERE. NORMAN COOK mounted the witness stand yesterday as chipper as a sparrow. An atmosphere of good humor and his manner in answering the examining attorney showed no fear of conviction. He wears his glasses down upon his generously built nose and peers over them in an agreeable like, salesmanship manner. His tie is a large, plaid affair. And he wears an ample winged collar—plenty of room to impress any word that would prejudice the jury—and suppress them he did.

The court had to intervene him to limit his statements to yes or no.

**Died of Broken Heart?**

But Papa Cook is the real father of his daughter Norma. He wriggled and squirmed away from definite conclusion when asked if he had ever nicked the foot of Norma's knitting. When pushed into a corner by the assistant state's attorney, J. Norman Cook threw up the sponge neatly and let Attorney Jennings do the work. And Mr. Jennings did some nifty side stepping.

Indeed it is supposed that they will try to prove that the knife-wounds were not the cause of Bradway's death. The truth of the procedure is denied.

Mr. Cook might do well in the movies, too. He has expressive ways.

And he can be a "sweet cookie."

young girls out to dances at night, to places where they meet mediocre people, is not good. If he was taking a fatherly interest he would not do it. That is the way girls are ruined. I would rather see you go to your grave than go to hell that way."

**Tells of Bradway's Threat.**

She made some remark about Bradway being as big as me, and if I ever interfered he would choke the tongue out of my throat. I said to her:

"Honey, it will be all right when you know what I know; you wouldn't want to come in contact with him. I am going to write to the police and ask him to testify that what had happened at our previous meeting. He told me he would do it. I told him I wanted to be with my girl, was safe, that Bradway was driving her to school, taking her outside, hitting the high spots and the bright lights. He told me he could come from it. I said this man was merely struck with a pretty face. I told him if any man ever ruined my child, I would not hesitate to kill him. I told him I had tried to find Bradway and had gone to the house, but there was a crepe on the door and I had come away."

**Blade 2 or 3 Inches Long.**

Q.—Did you tell him that crepe saved Bradway's life? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see Lake again? A.—Yes, when I came back here and was on bond I went to his office and asked him to testify that what had happened at our previous meeting. He told me he would do it. I told him I wanted to be with my girl, was safe, that Bradway was driving her to school, taking her outside, hitting the high spots and the bright lights. He told me he could come from it. I said this man was merely struck with a pretty face. I told him if any man ever ruined my child, I would not hesitate to kill him. I told him I had tried to find Bradway and had gone to the house, but there was a crepe on the door and I had come away."

**CROSS EXAMINATION**

At this point Jennings rested and the prosecutor took up the cross examination.

Q.—When did you first hear that you had killed Bradway? A.—I read the paper on the train out of St. Paul. It was Sept. 1, I think.

Q.—Did you know the police wanted you? A.—Not then.

Q.—When? A.—After I got out west.

Q.—Why did you quit your employment? A.—Because I knew I would not be able to face these charges and did not have enough finances to handle my case.

Q.—Ever go by any other name?

**RECEIVING TELLER**

"YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES"

At this time you returned from Columbus to Aug. 28, how long had it been since you heard from your wife and daughter? A.—About two months.

Q.—What did you do Aug. 28? A.—I went to the Haleside Street yards and went to Bradway's office on Carroll Avenue to see him, but he was not in. I wanted to have an understanding with him.

Q.—What did you do Aug. 29? A.—I turned in my reports and got orders to go west the next day. I went out to Bradway's office again to see him, but he was not in.

Q.—Did you know where your daughter was? A.—No, I thought she was back in Chicago.

Q.—What did you do that night? A.—I went out to Bradway's home to see if I could find him or see the machine. I thought I saw Bradway coming out of a drug store. I crossed the street and watched him. He turned and watched me. I then hit him in the left eye and kicked him in the groin. I tried to hit back. He was one or two steps higher than I. He hit me again and I grabbed him. By the light reflected through the trees I saw him put his hand behind him. He said:

"You—. I will finish you this time."

Then he hit me in the left eye and kicked me in the groin. I tried to hit back. He was one or two steps higher than I. He hit me again and I grabbed him. By the light reflected through the trees I saw him put his hand behind him. He said:

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## HOYNE CHARGES HIS RIVALS PLAY TO GERMAN VOTE

One Letter Sent Out for Sweitzer and Mayor's Speeches.

State's Attorney Hoyne last night asked for the votes of only loyal Americans in the mayoralty election.

Thaler, himself, as his term as term with Mayor Thompson and Robert M. Sweitzer. He charged that both

are appealing to race prejudices and class hatred, and charged that four years ago the Sweitzer people appealed to the German Americans of Chicago to support their candidate on the grounds that his election would help the German armies in Europe.

Mr. Hoyne's statement, over his signature, reads:

"I make my appeal for support to Americans, Chicagoans, regardless of race or place of birth.

"The candidate who appears to racial vanity and national prejudice is as dangerous to his country as he is to his community. He is the foe of harmony and unity in nation.

"He plays 'red' politics.

"I denounce and condemn both Mayor Thompson and Robert M. Sweitzer for playing the politics of prejudice and hatred.

### Both Appeal to Class.

"Instead of standing, as they should, on their public records, and appealing to the voters, their party in Chicago, looking to the United States, Illinois, the city of Chicago, and a desire for good government, both have stooped to inidious and un-American appeals to various classes of our citizens. They are equally to blame in this.

"Of course, such arguments, addressed to intelligent voters of any nationality or descent, are futile and for no one except the candidates making them arguments.

"Four years ago, when Robert M. Sweitzer was a candidate for mayor of the Gas-Sullivan Democracy, which was running his campaign, circulated among citizens of German birth, descent, or name literature printed in German, bearing the photographs of the Kaiser of Germany and the emperor of Austria, and carrying the imperial arms of the central powers. He made his appeal in the name of 'the Fatherland,' and spoke for support and sympathy for the German soldiers.

### Would Create Barrier.

"The obvious result of such a play—if successful—would be to create bitter prejudices; to raise a barrier between those of German blood and citizens bound to the allies by ties of birth or descent. It was an unscrupulous attempt to harvest votes by sowing seeds of prejudice, vanity, and hatred.

"Chicago showed what it thought of such actions by defeating Sweitzer by 137,000 votes. Despite this rebuke, and the old German literature is being quietly circulated again in the interest of Sweitzer."

"The voters four years ago would have defeated Thompson as well as Sweitzer by bringing out an independent candidate, had they known what sort of a man Thompson was.

### Plays to German Vote.

"Since he has been mayor, Thompson has spent a considerable part of his time in 'playing' for the 'German vote.' His speeches and actions have been directed to making these citizens believe that in his heart he had sympathy for Germany, and did not believe in the cause for which America fought. His cheap chapter should fool no one. Had he German blood in his veins, or known in the Teutonic schools there might have been some sincere apologies for him before we entered the conflict. But Thompson has no German blood in his veins.

"In reality he had no more sympathy with Germany than he had with Turkey, and perhaps not so much. He was willing, though, to play politics even with a war in the hour of the nation's greatest peril. He disgraced Chicago in the eyes of the world, and, in fact, became a national menace.

### Madden Going to France

April 1 for Six Weeks

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Representative Madden of Illinois, Republican, will go to France during the recess of congress to investigate conditions in American army camps. He said today he would sail from New York April 1, to be away about six weeks.

## Systematic Saving for Salaried Women

Women whose future comfort and happiness is dependent upon their own earnings will find in our Savings Payment Plan an excellent solution of their savings and investment problems. This plan permits the purchase of our bonds in partial payments on which we allow interest at the coupon rate of the bond toward which the payments are to apply.

Through this plan you may purchase bonds of the type which have for years been a favored investment of the largest and most conservative investors.

Your interest return will range from 5% to 7%, depending upon the bond selected. This return, moreover, continues uninterrupted from the day of your first payment until the maturity or sale of your bond.

The plan results in an increased stimulus for saving, for to comply with its terms, you will save here you have made other commitments rather than save.

The details of this plan are set forth in greater detail in our booklet entitled, "The Savings Payment Plan," which will be sent upon request for Booklet C-16.

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## SHRAPNEL

Col. A. S. McLemore, chief of the recruiting branch of the Marine corps, will arrive on Saturday to discuss peace recruiting with officers in charge of the Chicago office at 619 South State street. It is the policy to maintain the same rigid standards of physical and mental qualifications in recruiting as obtained during the war. Col. McLemore will make a tour of the country.

New jobs were found for 651 men in the last week at the labor bureau for returning soldiers and sailors of the United States employment service, 55 West Washington street. The employment service's professional division, 63 East Adams street, placed a major in a position paying \$3,600 a year, and a captain in \$5,000 a job.

Fathers and mothers of men of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth field artillery have organized an employment bureau for men of the regiment as they return from overseas duty. Andrew Sangster of the firm of Sangster & Matthews, career accountants, is in charge, and is cooperating with the Hoyne headquarters, the vote stood:

Hoyne ..... 60  
Sweitzer ..... 1  
Thompson ..... 1  
Matthews ..... 1

After announcing this vote a committee headed by Chris McGurn waited on Hoyne and asked him to address the league next Sunday.

After Real Leaders, morning the Sweitzer people went to the Carpenters' leaders as individuals and promised that on election day they would have the "real leaders" of that camp on their list, out in the open for the county clerk.

Sweitzer camp announced another Harrison supporter for their cause—Le Roy Hackett, who last fall was a candidate for Municipal judge on the Allied Democracy ticket.

Hackett to Sweitzer, Hackett in a letter sent to Sweitzer, Hackett says:

"As you know, I have frequently spoken on the political organization which is supporting your candidacy for mayor. I have never at any time, however, felt that you were receptive to a trust, public or private. William Hale Thompson has been tried and, to put it mildly, found wanting—and then some."

Conservative opinion agrees that Thompson's political organization, in the fall of their purpose if opposition to Thompson is divided. Believing that you have the requisite qualifications and that you will, if elected, place the honor and best interests of Chicago above all other considerations, I feel that it is my duty to support you."

Keane Also for Sweitzer.

The Sweitzer people also announced the assimilation of Sergt. Chris Keane, the soldier lad who left a leg on the Argonne battlefield, and who recently was defeated for the nomination for alderman on the anti-Sweitzer ticket in the Thirty-fifth ward.

"Any of the boys who were in France will not be found assisting William Hale Thompson, either directly or indirectly," said the sergeant. "I am for Sweitzer because he is the only candidate in the field who stands a show of defeating Thompson."

Among the Dunne followers who were taken over by the county clerk was Edward H. Roche, institutional director, and Dunne as governor, Col. James K. Finn, who was on Gov. Dunne's staff, also landed in the Sweitzer camp.

Major Thompson's camp still continued resting from the strenuous primary battle, but there was promise that things will begin to live up to day when Chairman Homer K. Gaipin of the county committee formally opens the Thompson headquarters at the Hotel Morrison.

### See No National Lines.

"I ask for the support of all good citizens, regardless of nationality; from all who desire emancipation from boss, demagogue, and utility rule. I see no nationality line, only American citizenship. The hypocrites gone. Out of the fire of this has come a nation more nearly a unit than ever before, and it will stay united unless the demagogue gains ascendancy. The man who draws the nationality line insults the many nationalities whose blood mingled in America's great cause at Chateau Thiers and in the Argonne forest. There is but one citizenship, foreign born or native born, and I appeal to the conscience of Chicago and Chicagoans, and for the reincarnation of the old 'I Will' spirit and all that it implies."

### Madden Going to France

April 1 for Six Weeks

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Representative Madden of Illinois, Republican, will go to France during the recess of congress to investigate conditions in American army camps. He said today he would sail from New York April 1, to be away about six weeks.

## CAREY LEAGUE FOR HOYNE, HIS MANAGERS SAY

Business Men Continue to Line Up for Sweitzer.

The battle for the independent and Harrison vote between Sweitzer and Thompson was still on all six cylinders yesterday, with Sweitzer grabbing off more of the business men and Hoyne playing the big card thus far—the gobbling up of the Carey league.

This was the organization that supported Thomas Carey in the primary. The meeting of the league leaders, according to the tabulation submitted to the Hoyne headquarters, the vote stood:

Hoyne ..... 60  
Sweitzer ..... 1  
Thompson ..... 1  
Matthews ..... 1

After announcing this vote a committee headed by Chris McGurn waited on Hoyne and asked him to address the league next Sunday.

After Real Leaders, morning the Sweitzer people went to the Carpenters' leaders as individuals and promised that on election day they would have the "real leaders" of that camp on their list, out in the open for the county clerk.

Sweitzer camp announced another Harrison supporter for their cause—Le Roy Hackett, who last fall was a candidate for Municipal judge on the Allied Democracy ticket.

Hackett to Sweitzer, Hackett in a letter sent to Sweitzer, Hackett says:

"As you know, I have frequently spoken on the political organization which is supporting your candidacy for mayor. I have never at any time, however, felt that you were receptive to a trust, public or private. William Hale Thompson has been tried and, to put it mildly, found wanting—and then some."

Conservative opinion agrees that Thompson's political organization, in the fall of their purpose if opposition to Thompson is divided. Believing that you have the requisite qualifications and that you will, if elected, place the honor and best interests of Chicago above all other considerations, I feel that it is my duty to support you."

Keane Also for Sweitzer.

The Sweitzer people also announced the assimilation of Sergt. Chris Keane, the soldier lad who left a leg on the Argonne battlefield, and who recently was defeated for the nomination for alderman on the anti-Sweitzer ticket in the Thirty-fifth ward.

"Any of the boys who were in France will not be found assisting William Hale Thompson, either directly or indirectly," said the sergeant. "I am for Sweitzer because he is the only candidate in the field who stands a show of defeating Thompson."

Among the Dunne followers who were taken over by the county clerk was Edward H. Roche, institutional director, and Dunne as governor, Col. James K. Finn, who was on Gov. Dunne's staff, also landed in the Sweitzer camp.

Major Thompson's camp still continued resting from the strenuous primary battle, but there was promise that things will begin to live up to day when Chairman Homer K. Gaipin of the county committee formally opens the Thompson headquarters at the Hotel Morrison.

### INLAND STEEL COMPANY

First National Bank Building, Chicago

Workers' Industrial Harbor, Ind., and Chicago Heights, Ill.

INLAND BASIC OPEN HEARTH STEEL PRODUCTS

## ALL CAMPS IN DRIVE TO BOOST VOTERS' NUMBER

More than 200,000 Names to Get on the Books Tuesday.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

THE RT. REV. IRVING P. JOHN-SON, bishop of Colorado, said yesterday in the opening address at the Lenten service in the Methodist church: "I received a letter from a Bolshevik who warned me that when the Bolsheviks got in power I would be stood up against a wall and be shot. I replied to him that when the Bolsheviks rule I hope they will shoot me if it will be the same way out of my troubles."

Bishop Johnson quotes another atheist on the text: "The fool has said in his heart, there is no God."

"Bolshevism," he said, "declares the constitution of the United States is an antique romance. The Bolsheviks would destroy not only belief in God but belief in the things which were built into the constitution of the United States. They are equally opposed to art, learning, and industry. They don't believe in the rule of the majority but in the rule of their ideas, and simply because they are their ideas."

"Every blasphemer of God is a terrorist anarchist. If you desire the year of God in a nation, you will do day after day in a vigorous way, for you will go back to the age of savagery."

Bishop Johnson will speak today and tomorrow in the theater at 12:10 to 12:30. The meetings are under the auspices of the Church club of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Lenten services were held in the Holy Name cathedral and in all Catholic churches, yesterday morning and Wednesday. Archibishop G. W. Mundelein blessed the ashes at the morning service in the cathedral.

TRY FROM NOW UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY TO

The Sweitzer people already have their organizations going at top speed solely on registration matters. They stated yesterday they are asking every person to register, Republicans as well as Democrats.

HOBBS CONVICTION REVERSED.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the conviction of Elmer Hobbs, 26, of Chicago, on a charge of subversion of perjury in Federal Judge Landis' court April 7, 1918.

WE like nothing so well as to have old customers, and those who wish to be, drop in for a personal talk. Our latch string is always out. Many steel problems have been quickly cleared up in this way. And, likewise, many visitors have gone away with a more appreciative understanding of our ability to keep inland quality and service uniform.

We have ample capacity for rolling structural steel, bars, sheets and plates. Our location favors you in shipments.

## INLAND BASIC OPEN HEARTH STEEL PRODUCTS

First National Bank Building, Chicago

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## THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Continued from yesterday.)

### INSTALLMENT XLV.

[Copyright: 1919: By the McClure News paper Syndicate.]

THESE are men who love out of doors who yet never open a book; and other men, indeed, there are—but not the great book of nature is a sealed volume, and the lines written therein blurred and illegible. Nevertheless, among those men whom I have known the love of books and the love of outdoors, in their highest expressions, have usually gone hand in hand. It is an affection for the man who is praising outdoors to meer at books. Usually the keenest appreciation of what is seen in nature is to be found in those who have also profited by the hoarded and recorded wisdoms of their fellowmen.

Love of outdoor life, love of simple and hardy pastimes, can be gratified by men and women who have no time for the house and the barn, and the garden, and the pasture; but now and then the species make queer shifts. The cheery quail, alas! are rarely found near us now; and we no longer hear the whippoorwills at night. But some birds visit us now which formerly did not. When I was a boy neither the black-throated green warbler nor the purple finch nested around us, nor were birds found in our fields. The black-throated green warbler is now one of our commonest summer warblers; there are plenty of purple finches; and, of all, the bobolinks are far from infrequent.

### Love Birds, Trees, Books.

At Sagamore Hill we have a great many things—birds, and trees, and books, and all things beautiful, and horses, and rifles, and children, and hard work, and the joy of life. We have great fireplaces, and in them the logs roar and crackle during the long winter evenings. The big piano is the best, and the grandest of sumptuous. And in every house, there are things that appeal to the householder because of their associations, but which would not mean much to others.

Naturally, any man who has been president, and filled other positions, accumulates such things, with scant regard to his own personal merits. Perhaps our most cherished posseions are a Remington bronze, "The Broncho Buster," given me by my men when the regiment was mustered out, and a big Tiffany silver vase given to Mrs. Roosevelt by the enlisted men of the battalion, and a fine silver cigarette case. It was a real surprise gift, presented to her in the White House, on behalf of the whole crew, by four as strapping man-of-war's-men as ever swung a turret or pointed a twelve inch gun.

**Treasures in His House.**  
Long Island is not as rich in flowers as the valley of the Hudson. Yet there are many. Early in April there is one hillside near which glows like a tender flame with the white of the bloodroot. About the same time we find the shy mayflower, the trailing arbutus; and although we rarely pick wild flowers, one member of the house-

[Continued tomorrow.]

### Garrison Orders Cops to Start Being Thrifty

Chief of Police John J. Garrison yesterday ordered all commanding officers to appoint some member of their command "government savings secretary." The member appointed will take care of the sale of war savings stamps, deposits of money, and the distribution of the stamps. Chief Garrison plans to create and develop systematic saving in the police department.



## THE RADIANTFIRE

"A Little Brother to the Sun"

THE most efficient, economical and attractive fire place equipment ever offered to the public. Really warms the whole room. Delights the eye with its fascinating play of opalescent fires.

### For the Sudden Cold Snap For Chilly Nights and Mornings

there is nothing like the "Radiantfire" for quick, effective and pleasant results in room warming.

The "Radiantfire" is entirely odorless. It never "pops" or back-fires. We are so confident that it will give absolute satisfaction, that during the months of March and April, we allow

### \$5 for Any Gas-Log

that we replace with a 10-column "Radiantfire". See it in operation in our Down-town Show Rooms, House-heating Department, or at any of our Branch Stores.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.  
Michigan Avenue at Adams Street

## REINBERG URGES MEMORIAL TO T. R. IN FOREST

## 40,000 GAS BILLS EACH MONTH NOW BEING ADJUSTED

A meeting of the plan committee's of the Roosevelt Memorial association was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Peter Reinberg, president of the county board, to discuss plans for the memorial to be erected in honor of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Reinberg advocated the use of a portion of the forest reserve and the erection of an arborum. The meeting was the first held by the committee since its organization three weeks ago. Those attending were John E. Wilder, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Oliver D. Grover, and A. T. Aldis.

At the next meeting an attempt will be made to fix upon a few definite plans, which will then be presented to the main body of the association.

### Secretary Redfield to Visit Chicago March 18

Washington, D. C., March 5.—[Special.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield is scheduled to visit Chicago on a speaking tour. He will appear before the Iroquois club on March 18.

## RUB PAIN AWAY WITH "ST. JACOB'S LINIMENT"

Best Liniment for Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbo, Neuralgia, Pains, Strains, Sprains

Rub any pain away in a moment! Pain is the easiest thing in the world to stop. Please don't continue to suffer; it's so needless. Get from your druggist the small trial bottle of "St. Jacob's Liniment"; pour a little in your hand and gently rub the sore spot, and instantly—yes, immediately—all pain, ache and soreness is gone.

In the north room, with its tables, and mantelpieces, and desks, and chests made of woods sent from the Philippines by army friends, or, by other friends for other reasons; with its bison and wapiti heads; there are three paintings by Marcus Symonds—"Whirlwind and Shadow Meet"; "The Porcelain Towers," and "The Seats of the Mighty"; he is dead now, and he had some recognition while he lived, yet surely he was a great imaginative artist, a wonderful colorist, and a man with a vision more wonderful still. There is a large collection of pictures of the western plains; and a picture of the Grand canyon; and one by a Scandinavian artist who could see the fierce picturesqueness of workday Pittsburgh; and sketches of the White House by Sargent and by Hopkinson Smith.

"St. Jacob's Liniment" conquers pain—it is perfectly harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Nothing else gives relief so quickly. It never fails to stop pain instantly, whether in the face, head or any part of the body. Don't suffer! Rub your pain away. ST. JACOB'S OIL CO., NEW YORK



## Brightens the Home

Every dull surface of metal and glass within your home can be made to radiate brightness and cheerfulness.

Radioglos will do it so quickly, easily and thoroughly that you will marvel at its magic.

In truth, a wonder paste for cleaning and polishing the things you prize.

Brings a note of cheerfulness into the home. Makes windows, silverware, glassware, knobs, faucets and all brass and nickel parts resplendently clean and lustrous.

Apply with a damp cloth, rub with a dry cloth. That's all.

## RADIOGLOS

Leaves a Lasting Lustre

No grit, acid, whiting, or any other harmful substance to scratch or mar the finest surface. Radioglos combines pure, cleansing vegetable oils with ingredients of extraordinary polishing power.

Use it once and you'll class it among your household needs.

### RADIOGLOS—Cleans and Polishes

Windows	Bathtubs
Lamp Globes	Automobile Lamps
Faucets	Cut Glass
Bronzes	Glassware
Mirrors	Cutlery
Silverware	Door Knobs
Bath Fixtures	Curtain Rods

and anything else of metal or glass.

On sale at grocery, drug, hardware and department stores.

### Two sizes of cans—25c and 50c

If your dealer can't supply Radioglos, send us 25c or 50c and we'll mail it, prepaid.

Made in U.S.A. Lindsay Light Company, CHICAGO

**Guarantee** We guarantee that if after trying RADIOGLOS you are not convinced that it is the best polish you have ever used your money will be cheerfully refunded.



## From Wings to Wheels

FOR the next year or two, automobiles and woolen clothes will be in the same F category—we would better satisfy our needs for both whenever we can.

An Indianapolis automobile sales-manager puts it this way: "We are all gradually shifting from war work to our regular line, but it's an awful job. We are all 'geared up' to Liberty motor and aeroplane parts, and I don't believe we can turn out any new cars before June or July."

Yet the country is hungry for motor cars.

The old 1914 "boat" is beginning to bag in the knees. The way our 1913 motor skips and coughs when we're driving a certain party on a sunny Sunday is getting to be embarrassing.

We need a new car—you know we do.

Let's at least begin now—today—to buy our 1919 car; let's buy it from the maker's say-so in THE TRIBUNE. Every automobile or truck manufacturer in these Middle West States seeks the trade of prosperous TRIBUNE readers. He wants people with minds to decide and money to buy and finds more of them here than in any other Chicago newspaper—listen to him!



## Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Home Influence of the Morning Paper—19 ©The Chicago Tribune

## BOXING

### REPORT IN FAV OF GLOVE SP APPEARS CERT

Session Develops  
ments That Im  
State Lawmake

BY E. O. PHILLIP  
Springfield, Ill., March 6—  
Illinois boxing law made  
today. Had it been de  
able to the constituents of  
the bill that the favorable report could have  
been made in the senate and the h  
ouse, according to the jud  
experienced legislators.

Packers of clean boxing  
brought it advisable to wait  
until case had been presented  
in the senate and the h  
ouse, according to the jud  
experienced legislators.

Present Their Argum  
The case for legalized de  
was presented to the legis  
Martin Delaney, in charge of  
aining at Camp Grant, Ill.  
Gen. Lewis Omer, of  
athletes at Camp Grant; C  
Ryan, of the base hospital  
Camp Grant; and Joseph O. Kost  
the Chicago city of C  
William Bartholomew, of the  
edge of Elks.

Against the bill were the  
miles of Highland Park; th  
Millard, secretary of the  
Church Federation, and the  
men, representing all the  
religious bodies in the city.  
The hearing began at 8 a  
lished 7 o'clock had a  
ing was on the stand  
an hour. The great  
time was expended in  
Chicago TRIBUNE. He  
personal attack upon Har  
off, sporting editor of THE  
had charged directly that  
had suppressed  
opposition to the boxing  
Data is Missing.

Mr. Fleming was asked by  
ative of THE TRIBUNE  
hearing, for specific  
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had been any suppressed  
that he did not have  
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Would Allow Amate  
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war. Boxing, he said, is  
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gloves and four

Opposed to Comm  
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What is needed is a  
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Capt. Omer quickly  
statement. "I wish to  
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such an instruction  
Mr. Fleming said he  
a compromise bill and  
that Representative  
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that is to be offered  
churches.

The windup was a de  
Senator Kessing  
and Represen  
to it. Senator W  
of the same case  
ame involved and the  
erned. No action is to  
her senate or house co  
week at the earliest





SECTION TWO.  
GENERAL NEWS,  
SOCIETY, MARKETS,  
WANT ADS.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

\* \* 13

## POLICE CHIEF'S MARATHON JOY RIDE IS EXPOSED

West Hammond Woman Also Tells of a \$6,000 Slush Fund; Graft.

MYSTERY  
Banker Shot by Intruders and Bride Revealed by Shooting.



Mr. and Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Sr.

## BRIDE REVEALED BY MYSTERIOUS SHOTS IN BANK

Strangers "Pink" Realty Man; Make No Attempt at Robbery.

Three features of this enigmatic tale stand out:

**FIRST**—The two men who entered the office of Jerome P. Bowes Sr. shot him, and departed, made no attempt at robbery.

**SECOND**—Miss Frances Williams, his bookkeeper, in private life is Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Sr.

**THIRD**—Mr. Bowes' daughter-in-law, who was Miss Katherine Channing of 672 Rush street, until last night that—but

The story starts at 6 o'clock last evening in the reality office and private bank of Jerome P. Bowes Sr. at 590 South Ashland avenue. Present were Mr. Bowes, Oscar Stoltzman, realty salesman and clerk, and "Miss Williams," as she was known in business life until last night.

The two strangers entered. One of them pointed his revolver at Stoltzman. The other man seized his arm and said:

"That isn't the man we want. There he is there," pointing to Mr. Bowes.

Stoltzman changed his aim and pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode. He pulled the trigger again, and Mr. Bowes fell with a flesh wound in his neck. Miss Williams screamed.

Witness to Shoot Her.

"Don't scream, lady, or I'll shoot you too," said the gunman.

She persisted and they started to leave. She pursued them, but they escaped.

That was the first version given to the press and the police, the bookkeeper describing herself as Miss Frances Williams and Mr. Bowes stating he knew of no reason to attempt to kill him.

Seeking a motive for the shooting, reporters visited the address given by Mr. Bowes at his home, 7804 Normal avenue. "Miss Williams" had also given that as her home. Mrs. Graham Cottle was found to live there. She is Mr. Bowes' sister. She was asked if she knew a Mrs. Bowes, and she said that she did.

"My Mother-in-Law?"

In the meantime the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Channing on 672 Rush street had been reached by telephone. Mrs. Channing, Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Jr., whose husband, a lieutenant in the regular army, is now in France. She is the sister of Miss Elizabeth Channing, Red Cross emergency driver, recently involved in legal controversy with Judge Steltz.

"When could we reach Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Sr., your mother-in-law?"

"My mother-in-law?" with rising inflection.

"No, it isn't Mr. Bowes married?"

"No, he has been a widower for twenty years."

"Robbery," the Bowes said.

By telephone reporters had again visited Mr. Bowes' office. The bookkeeper and he then told reporters that he had been married since last August. They didn't want it to become known because Mrs. Bowes did a thriving business under the name of Miss Williams, they said. They were married in Quebec, Canada, they said.

Their version of the mysterious visit was that the motive was robbery; that when the two men entered they said:

"She's out."

The men then became frightened and left, the Bowes said.

**Some Joy Ride.**

"Then he had a joy ride, a taxi, from Chicago and went to Cedar Lake with them. Policeman Charles Smith of Burnham accompanied us. We visited among the Cedar Lake resorts all that night and the following day went to Laporte, where we spent the next night. It was a strenuous joy ride."

When Indiana went dry last April 2 West Hammond had but three saloons. Then he fired at a beer bottle to show what a "bad man" he was. He missed the beer bottle, but almost hit one of the girls.

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By a vote of 23 to 12 the senate sent to third reading Senator Canada's bill on mothers' pensions. The bill, introduced by the Illinois state legislature, provides for the distribution of \$100,000 for the support of mothers and their children.

Other legislation introduced by the Illinois state legislature includes:

"A man will do things when intoxicated that he would never do if he were sober," he said. "I can state positively, however, that I have never accepted any money from resort owners or any one else for any purpose."

**Nip of "Spirits Frumenti" Costs Cop Two Days' Pay**

"I never met the man before," said Patrolman Joseph Varna of the Rogers Park station, accused of intoxication and assault. "The man was a drunkard but he was a nice, sensible sort, and he says, 'Officer, your feet are wet, and you may get cold.' And with that, he gave me some 'spirits frumenti.' And I drank it. That's all I know until they woke me up next day. It seems this 'spirits frumenti' is a good kind like whisky." They fined him two days' pay—about \$7.33—and warned him of strangers bearing gifts.

**EDUCATIONAL**

**BRYANT & STRATTON**

CHICAGO'S MOST HELPFUL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Established 60 Years. Enrolled by 10,000 Students

START NOW

(Readiness 1575, or write for catalog.)

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**EDUCATIONAL**

**Tragic Story Is  
Memorably Acted  
by the Hayakawas**

**"A HEART IN PAWN."**  
Produced by Haworth.  
Directed by William Worthington.  
Presented at the Randolph.

**THE CAST.**

Toyama ..... Sessue Hayakawa  
Sada ..... Tsuru Aoki  
Emily Stevens ..... Vale Vale

By Mae Thiele.

A picture featuring "the Jap" is sure lure for most of us. When that picture also includes Tsuru Aoki—then we all go for Mr. and Mrs. Sessue Hayakawa are a rarely appealing starring team. "A Heart in Pawn" furnishes them with exceptional opportunity to show what they can do, and that they did, with that opportunity down to the last shred.

The play was made from the play in which Sessue Hayakawa was also starred. It takes you from moonlight and cherry blossoms to the gray of prison confines. It shows you Tsuru Aoki, exquisitely loving, nobly self-sacrificing—a pathetic little figure of tragedy in the end. It depicts Hayakawa as lover, student, despairing victim of an hereditary craving for drink, conqueror, and silent man of sorrows.

Through the other members of the cast furnish the most dramatic of support, what they do doesn't after all matter—for your heart is with the Hayakawas. What a tragic young pair they are, to be sure, as Toyama, the young medical student, and Sada, his wife, separated by their joint ambition for him!

"Take this money, go across the water to America, and become great, Toyama!" Sada says, filling his hands with notes. "It was left me by my father, to be used only in case of emergency," she tells him when he questions her.

"I will go," Toyama says. "And you, Sada my wife, will come with me!" But Sada shakes her head. He travels fastest who travels alone, she says, and she fails to add that for her to go would be impossible, as she has signed a contract to be geisha girl for the next four years—which would have told him where the money came from.

The geisha girl will dance and she will sing for her employers—but she will not be left alone with the amorous banker. Murder and imprisonment follow close on the heels of self-sacrifice, and little Sada, in her prison cell, her prison-born baby torn from her arms, is a sight to wring the heart. While Toyama, over in America—but I shall not tell you about that—nor any more about Sada. This is a production where you should be left in ignorance of the plot in order to get the best from it when you see it.

The direction of "A Heart in Pawn" has been most skillful, and as to acting and technique, all things work together for its good. And they do get the most adorable Japanese babies in the Hayakawa films!

**SCREEN NOTE**

We're all in wrong about Tom Mix—witness a letter just received from his press agent:

"I had the pleasure of seeing your page in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE two weeks ago, in which you reviewed Tom Mix's latest picture, "Hell Roarin' Reform." It was a splendid criticism with the exception of the part where you referred to Tom as 'stealing Hart's stardom' and getting away with it."

Tom Mix is the only genuine cowboy appearing in pictures today. When Will Rogers leaves the Follies to go into pictures again he will be No. 2, but your Harts and Earlebanks are merely actors and have no other claim to distinction. Please don't imagine that I am trying to take anything away from the Hart-Fairbanks genius, but I think it is not fair to call Tom an imitator, when I know for a fact that he never imitated any one in his life or played a "faked" scene, or allowed any one to double for him when there were dangerous stunts to perform."

**A Friend in Need**  
Sally Joy Brown

I want to be the medium through which the friend in need and the friend in need may be brought together. It may be you have some extra money or time that outwears its usefulness that will make you realize that you have it, and you would really like to know who would go about it. Write to me and I shall be happy to be of service to you. Please be brief.

When information is wanted by a stamp, addressed envelope should accompany the letter. Please do not enclose money. Write to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and write for the address of the applicant and send direct.

**A Discarded Typewriter.**

"Perhaps through your generous friends, I may find a discarded typewriter. I am a young man with a family of three to support and cannot afford to buy one. It would be a kindness I should never forget." H. E.

I do not know whether it will be easy to find the desired typewriter for this young man, but I do hope we may obtain one for him. His address is on file.

**Her Boy Made Happy.**

"I called on Mrs. S. and received the drafting tools. I wish to thank you for being the means by which my boy is made the happy possessor of the set. It is beautiful, and still more beautiful in the spirit in which they were given. I wish your department and yourself great success." Mrs. M. H.

**For Home Entertainment.**

"I have a book of 1,000 tricks with playing cards, magic apparatus, sleight of hand, etc., well illustrated and bound in cloth. Useful for a boy or girl to give a home entertainment. Offered to any one paying postage. E. E. B."

The donor's name will be given upon request.

**Dr. Bitting to Speak Here.**

Dr. W. C. Bitting, pastor of the Second Baptist church of St. Louis, Mo., will speak at the Sunday Evening club in the Hotel St. Louis. The "Perpendicular Pronoun." Dr. Bitting has attained prominence as a minister of the militant type and is equally well known in community movements in his city. He is secretary to the mayor of St. Louis on the committee which has charge of all reconstruction problems.

**SESSUE HAYAKAWA**

"The Jap," Who Has Carved His Initials Deeply in the Wood of Photoplay Fame.



**REAL LOVE STORIES**

Do you know a real love story—one that is stranger than fiction? It is the idea that is wanted. No attention will be paid to the author's name, but a stamp of \$5 for every story published. No manuscript returned. Address Doris Blake, "The Tribune," Chicago.

**Out of Balance.**

I came highly recommended, I had to live up to the recommendation, and here I was of \$28.28 on the first month's balance! Three days I spent checking, rechecking, but the error could not be found. The manager inquired about the books. In fear I lied, told him they were O. K. Monday morning he came to the office door, only to be confronted with the surprised Janitor, who was busy mopping the office floor.

Hesitating I stuttered out an excuse, went right to my books, and set all over again to checking. I checked and checked, still finding nothing fairly danced before my eyes. The old man, the Janitor, was preparing to leave, and I still hadn't found the error. Believing that I was alone, I, in desperation, bowed my head down on my books, and sobbed heartbreakingly. Suddenly a soothng pat on my shoulders and a kindly voice asking the trouble, startled me to realization; the Janitor hadn't gone—back in the north end of the building he had heard my sobs and hurried to see what the trouble was.

Discouraged, in despair, I blurted out the whole truth to the old man, the Janitor, who was still looking at me. The old man, the Janitor, was preparing to leave, and I still hadn't found the error. Believing that I was alone, I, in desperation, bowed my head down on my books, and sobbed heartbreakingly. Suddenly a soothng pat on my shoulders and a kindly voice asking the trouble, startled me to realization; the Janitor hadn't gone—back in the north end of the building he had heard my sobs and hurried to see what the trouble was.

He had a son who was a bookkeeper, been one for years, and surely could help me out. Before I could even protest he had his son on the phone, and forty minutes later, I, tear stained, still sobbing quietly, met William, who was like a life saver in my eyes. We checked three times through the whole month's business before we came upon the error—a simple one enough

**Bright Sayings  
of the Children**

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in thirds stamps for each child saying printed, printed in any magazine or paper. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unavailable contributions. Please write on one side of the paper. Add a bright saying to Aunty Bee. "Tribune," Chicago.

Guests having been there, the child will be more than natural and duly excited. Aunty couldn't make them go to sleep; she had heard their prayers, told them stories, and they were wider awake than ever. "The

child will be more than natural and duly excited. Aunty couldn't make them go to sleep; she had heard their prayers, told them stories, and they were wider awake than ever. "The

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'S TONGUE  
MES COATED  
ONSTIPATED

bilious, sick, feverish,  
of cold, take  
no chances.

"Syrup of Figs" can't  
tender stomach,  
bowels.

love this "fruit lax-  
ative" which else cleanses  
stomach, liver and  
bowels. simply will not stop  
empty the bowels, and  
they become tightly  
with pain, liver gets  
stomach and one becomes cross, half  
rash, don't eat, sleep or  
breath is bad, sys-  
tem of cold, tender, throat,  
che or diarrhea. Listen. See if tongue is coated  
a teaspoonful of "Call-  
up of Figs," and in a  
few days it is completely  
out of the system, and  
a well, playful child

of mothers give "Call-  
up of Figs" because it is  
harmless; children love  
never fails to act on the  
liver, and the  
druggist for a bottle  
of full directions for  
children of all ages and  
sizes. Beware of con-  
tents. Get the genuine, made  
from Fig Syrup Com-  
Refuse any other kind

Fig Syrup Co.  
W. Va.

GHT WOMEN  
a bright paper.  
no breakfast  
no Tribune.

SOCIETY and  
Entertainments

Talk by Dr. Anna Shaw  
Fires Local Women  
for Suffrage Cause

A smart gathering of society women  
met at the Casino yesterday to  
hear an address by Dr. Anna Howard  
Shaw, honorary president of the na-  
tional suffrage association. As a re-  
sult of the discussion, talk  
several thousand dollars was raised to  
further the cause in local circles.

Mr. Jacob Baum, president of the  
Chicago Equal Suffrage association,  
presided, and a brief, spicy talk was  
made by Mrs. Arthur Ryerson. Among  
those present were:

Mrs. James W. Morris, Mrs. Charles W. Demp-  
ster, Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody, Mrs. Cyrus Hall Mc-  
Cormick, Mrs. Frank C. McCormick, Mrs. Peter Palmer, Mrs. David S. Cook, Mr. Edward S. Worth, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mr. Frederick S. Mrs. Henry Bissell, Mrs. James Keeley, Mrs. William A. Mira, Mr. John H. Winter, Mrs. William M. Bak-  
borth, Mr. Joseph G. Cole, Miss Caroline Kirk-  
man, Mrs. Ira Cook Wood, Chicago, Mrs. Russell Trow, Mrs. Marie Rose, Mr. Frederick D. Miss Ethel Wrenn.

→ The reception for Maj. Gen. Leonard

Wood, which was to have been given  
last Saturday, was postponed to this  
afternoon from 7 to 10 o'clock at the  
rooms of the Historical society, Dear-  
born and Ontario streets. Officers of  
the society extend an urgent invitation  
to all officers of the United States  
army, whether discharged or in active  
service. Though several hundred invi-  
tations have been issued, it is prob-  
able some officers have been over-  
looked. The affair will be entirely in  
formal.

Clarance A. Butler, president; Miss  
Caroline McIlhenny, and Mrs. Fred-  
rick T. West, Mrs. Cyrus Hall Mc-  
Cormick, Mrs. Joseph Adams, Mrs. H. M. Wilmeth, Mrs. Frank G. Logan,  
Mrs. Malcolm Cartwright, Miss Caro-  
line Kirkland, Miss Helen Drake, Mrs.  
Samuel Inglis, Miss Mary Newberry,  
Miss Cora Williams, Mrs. William R.  
Linn, Mrs. William R. Odell, Mrs. T.  
Blackstone, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock,  
and Mrs. George Dunlap will receive.

→ The Thursday evening reading class  
will meet today at the residence of  
Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams, 711 Rush street,  
square north entertainment a dinner  
guests at luncheon today.

The Countess of Granard, who is the  
guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Ogden Mills, at 2 East Sixty-ninth  
street, will sail for Europe tomorrow  
of this month.

A wedding of interest to society here  
will take place in Paris on May 15,  
when Miss Susanne Bellin, daughter of  
Gen. Emile E. Bellin, will be married  
to the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Moore, cur-  
ate of the church of the Holy Angels,  
the bride of Lieut. Robert W.  
Nesser, U. S. A., son of Mrs. John G.  
Nesser of 247 Fifth avenue.

Mrs. William G. Rockfeller of Green-  
wich, Conn., has gone to Miami, where  
she will spend the remainder of the  
winter season.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont of 477  
Madison avenue expects to occupy her  
new country home at 1200 North Point,  
Fort Washington, L. I., this summer.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Brad-  
shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John  
Bradshaw, to Lieut. Herbert Gray Foster,  
U. S. A., will be solemnized tomorrow  
morning at the Hotel Majestic, Chicago.  
Lieut. Foster recently returned from  
France.

A repetition of the plays recently  
produced at the Anna Morgan studios  
in the Fine Arts building will be given  
today at 2:30 o'clock. The first act of  
Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Betroth-  
al" is the feature.

The woman's board of St. Luke's  
hospital announces a series of lectures  
on the Bible, to be given on Mondays  
afternoons during March 1 to 2:30  
o'clock. The sessions will begin at  
6:30 p.m. in the dining room of Miss Ethel  
Wheeler, 1530 Ash, street.

March 17—Residence of Mrs. John  
Borden, 1120 Lake Shore drive.

March 24—Residence of Mrs. Stan-  
ley Field, 1550 North State parkway.

March 31—Residence of Mrs. Fred-  
rick D. Countiss, 1524 Lake Shore  
drive.

The Lake View Musical society will  
give a concert Monday at 2:30 o'clock  
at the Parkway hotel. The program  
will be presented by Harriet McConnell,  
contralto, of New York, and Harry  
Rosenthal, of the Chicago Symphony  
orchestra.

The Studio Players will give a  
perfomance tomorrow night for  
the Chicago Lighthouse in the studio  
of Miss Grace Hickox, 19 Pearson  
street. Three plays will be presented.

The Philharmonic Society, the Opera  
and the Arthur Hope, "Pierrot  
of the Minute," by Ernest Duras, and  
"The Minuet," by Louis N. Parker,  
Officers and directors of the Improve-  
ment Association for the Blind will  
sponsor the affair.

The entertainment committee of the  
Birchwood Country club announces a  
camouflage dinner dance for March 22.  
Members and guests will wear appro-  
priate costumes, and there will be a  
prize for the most successfully cam-  
ouflaged dancing partners.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Morrison of  
719 Rush street have returned from a  
stay of several weeks at Asheville,  
N. C.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Reynolds of  
4556 Greenwood avenue are at Coro-  
nado Beach, Cal., where they will re-  
main until March 15.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moore and  
small daughter of Highland Park have  
spent Saturday, S. C., to remain  
until next Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bradford Knis-  
ken have returned to Bardstown, Ky.,  
after a visit with Mrs. and Mrs. Willard  
R. Wiley of 4811 Kimball avenue.

C. B. Lihm of 1200 Lake Shore  
drive has returned from a month's stay  
in Florida. Mrs. Lihm will remain  
for two weeks longer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bruyns Requa  
of 4616 Lake Shore have returned  
from a brief sojourn at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Estlin Lindsay Ward of 416  
Birch place has as her guest Mrs.  
George R. Martin of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Millard and  
Mrs. George Millard and small daugh-  
ter of Highland Park have gone to St.  
Petersburg, Fla., to remain until the  
late spring.

Mrs. Marjorie Edwards, daughter of  
James A. Edwards of 5244 Lake  
Shore, has returned yesterday from  
Bellair, Fla., where she was the  
guest of Mrs. George Elkins.

Dr. and Mrs. George P. Marquis of  
99 Lake Shore drive have been doing  
Red Cross work in France for some  
time and returned for a much needed  
rest.

Miss Kathryn Ambler  
PHOTO BY LARSEN STUDIOCyrus H. McCormick  
Heads Committee on  
Community Councils

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.  
Cyrus H. McCormick will act as  
chairman of a temporary committee  
of fifteen to prepare for community  
councils in Illinois.

The election of the committee closed  
the sixth conference of the Illinois  
division of the woman's committee of  
the Council of National Defense yes-  
terday after a two day session at the  
Morrison hotel.

The temporary committee of fifteen  
will soon call a meeting for the elec-  
tion of a permanent committee and  
the adoption of plans for community  
work, so as to be in readiness follow-  
ing the disbanding of the woman's  
committee of the Council of National  
Defense when peace is declared.

The members of the committee,  
eight women and seven men, are:

Cyrus Hall McCormick, chairman,  
B. F. Harris, Champaign  
B. E. Elyson, University of Illinois,  
George E. Clark, Chicago  
Charles W. Farnham  
Judge William H. Hart, Benton  
Duncans, Springfield  
Mrs. Edward T. Bowen, Chicago  
Mrs. David S. Cook, Chicago  
Mrs. Frederick S. Mrs. Henry Bissell,  
James Keeley, Mrs. William A. Mira,  
Mrs. John H. Winter, Mrs. William M. Bak-  
borth, Mr. Joseph G. Cole, Miss Caroline Kirk-  
man, Mrs. Ira Cook Wood, Chicago  
Mrs. Frank Funk, Birmingham  
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## EMBARGO LIFTED ON HOG EXPORTS BY TRADE BOARD

Prices Will Be Fixed in  
the Open Market  
as Result.

### TOP PRICES COMPARED

LIVE STOCK.	
Prime steers	\$12.75@20.00
Good to choice steers	17.10@19.50
Common to medium steers	11.25@17.00
Yearlings, fair to fancy	13.25@19.50
Fat cows and heifers	7.60@16.00
Canning cows and heifers	6.00@7.50
Stockers and feeders	8.00@15.25
Heifers, plain to best	7.00@13.50
Fair to fancy calves	12.25@18.00

Sheep & Lambs.

Western lambs, all grades, \$16.75@19.75

Native lambs, poor to best, 16.00@19.50

Lambs, poor to best culs., 13.25@17.50

Yearlings, poor to best, 13.25@17.50

Fat lambs and heifers, 7.60@16.00

Canning lambs and heifers

Heifers, poor to best, 11.15@14.75

Bucks and stags, 7.75@11.00

All restrictions on exports of pork and hog products having been lifted by the War Trade board, the food administration announced late yesterday that no further hog prices would be fixed. Lifting of the embargo becomes effective today. This action is in accord with the statement issued a few days ago to the effect that if free shipping of hog products is resumed the outlet would be large enough to take care of all the product this country can spare.

It is the general opinion of the trade that this action should be a strengthening of the market, if anything like moderate prices are experienced, and unless the country becomes overstocked in fear of lower prices, arrivals are expected to be held down to trade requirements. With shippers proving such a factor in causing competition, due to the light arrivals in the east, most traders are expecting prices to advance sharply.

Prices Up, Then Down.

Shippers and speculators started the hog market wildly higher, sales showing 20@25c advance compared with different angles of Tuesday's selling. Several loads sold up to \$15.55, and the general average at \$18.30 stood 30c higher than the previous day and as high as any time since the first week of last October, being 80c above a week ago and 1.60 higher than a year ago.

After a sharp start, the market cooled to a point with about half the early advance lost and 8,000 hogs left in the pens, mostly in possession of speculators. Armour and Swift concerns returned to follow the early advances, their four houses securing a grand total of 1,300, while shippers purchased a fourth of the total supply.

Receipts of hogs totaled 22,000, being 20,000 less than the previous Wednesday and 1,000 fewer than a year ago. Eleven hogs received a total of 107,000, against 100,000 a week ago and 103,000 a year ago. Arrivals in the east were unusually small, Buffalo and Pittsburgh reporting less than 1,000 each, with both offerings quoted at \$19.00.

Receipts of 6,000 cattle at Chicago made the first three days of the week average a little over 10,000 head, and the total for the first half of the week standing the smallest since the last week of June, 1918. Despite the light receipts, the market was lacked in action, fluctuating and witness weather in the east being bearing factors.

Better grades of cattle sold with some action at steady to strong prices, but plain and common quality grades were very slow, and in some instances weak sale. General quality was plain. Calves maintained a firm level, best grade selling at \$19.00.

With a moderate supply lamb prices continued their advance, gaining 25c the previous day. Twelve loads of good to choice Colorado lambs were included in the offerings, but outside of this assignment the quality was lacking. Aged and yearling sheep were very scarce.

Top fed western and Colorado lambs sold at \$19.75, being a new March record, standing 25c higher than a year ago, which was highest up to that time. Present prices are within \$2.50 of the record for all times, which was established in April, 1918.

Receipts for the day are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 32,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 11,750 cattle, 36,018 hogs, and 15,819 sheep corresponding Thursday, a year ago.

PURCHASES OF HOGS.

Hog purchases at Chicago yesterday were

Armour & Co. 600 Ind. P. Co. 200

Swift & Co. 400 Urenan P. Co. 1,000

Hannan & Co. 1,200 Others 1,500

Wilson & Co. 1,000 Shippers 5,500

Boyd-Lundin 1,000 Total 15,400

Feek & Co. 600 Left over 8,000

Miller & Hart 500

EMBARGO MOVEMENTS AT CHICAGO.

Receipts—Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep.

Week to date, 30,979 6,488 68,610 21,704

Week ago 49,158 14,011 161,502 40,731

Year ago 51,432 7,491 120,055 27,258

Shipments—

Mar. 4. 1,576 145 5,697 1,885

Mar. 5. 1,500 145 5,697 1,885

Week to date 7,008 294 16,472 2,773

Week ago 15,157 656 16,497 7,052

Year ago 14,737 478 31,001 6,057

RECHASES AT SEVEN MARKETS.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

Chicago 8,000 15,000 8,500

Kansas City 8,000 15,000 8,500

Omaha 5,500 20,000 8,500

St. Louis 2,000 15,000 8,000

St. Paul 8,100 14,000 8,500

Tot. Mar. 5. 38,000 100,000 38,000

Week to date 35,000 174,000 38,000

Week ago 107,000 256,000 91,000

Year to date 181,000 326,000 188,000

1918 to date 2,077,000 6,381,000 1,711,000

1918 1,821,000 5,344,000 1,922,000

OUTSIDE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

HOGS.

There was an advance of 10@25c compared with Tuesday. Kansas City gained most.

Prices follow:

Market. Ton. Bush.

Kansas City. Higher \$18.25 \$17.45@18.00

Omaha. Higher 17.80 17.20@18.00

St. Joseph. Higher 18.15 17.40@18.00

St. Louis. Higher 17.75 17.40@18.00

Baltimore. Higher 19.00 18.00@18.00

Pittsburgh. Higher 18.00 18.00@18.00

Cleveland. Higher 18.35 18.10@18.00

Philadelphia. Higher 18.00 18.00@18.00

Louisville. Higher 18.00 17.75@18.00

CATTLE.

Moderate receipts and a fairly good demand price steady, as follows:

Market. Bush. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

New York. Steady \$10.50@17.70 8.00@8.10

Detroit. Steady 11.00 11.00@11.50

St. Louis. Steady 10.50@17.70 8.00@8.10

St. Joseph. Steady 10.40@17.70 8.00@8.10

St. Paul. Steady 10.25@17.70 8.00@8.10

Seattle. Steady 10.25@17.70 8.00@8.10

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Prices for live stock at Chicago yesterday follow:

ROGS.

Bull of sales ..... \$18.10@18.45

Heavy butchers ..... 18.20@18.50

Light butchers ..... 18.15@18.30

Medium weights ..... 18.10@18.35

Light and mixed packing ..... 17.80@18.10

Rough, heavy packing ..... 17.80@18.50

Light mixed, 140@185 lbs. ..... 17.80@18.70

Poor to best pigs ..... 14.00@17.35

Stags ..... 16.25@17.35

CATTLE.

Prime steers ..... \$12.75@20.00

Good to choice steers ..... 17.10@19.50

Common to medium steers ..... 11.25@17.00

Yearlings, fair to fancy ..... 13.25@19.50

Fat cows and heifers ..... 7.60@16.00

Canning cows and heifers ..... 6.00@7.50

Stockers and feeders ..... 8.00@15.25

Heifers, plain to best ..... 7.00@13.50

Fair to fancy calves ..... 12.25@18.00

### REALTY BOARD SEEKS WAYS OF ARCUING CITY

### Speakers Declare Chicago Lives Too Much in the Past.

Chicago was declared to be living too much on its past accomplishments and not aware of the need of now exerting itself in the way of building up in an industrial way at the monthly meeting of the Chicago real estate board yesterday.

Walter S. Ross, chairman of the special committee of the board appointed to prepare a booklet setting forth the great advantages of the city in the industrial field, in reporting on the organization of the committee called attention to the campaign in this direction now being conducted by the board of trade.

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# CORN REACHES NEW HIGH MARK FOR THIS UP TURN

Heavy Buying of May Futures Is Feature of the Market.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

A good business was on in corn and corn futures, with a nervous feeling and a good range, with plenty of selling on the hedges and an absorption of the offerings on the breaks. The close was at gains of 3¢ on March and 3¢ on May corn, while July lost 3¢ in Chicago.

Corn in the outside markets closed unchanged to 3¢ higher, except July at Kansas City, which lost 3¢. Oats were 3¢ 3¢ higher in the southwest, 3¢ higher in Minneapolis, and 3¢ higher in Winnipeg, the latter having 24 cars. Ryer futures in Minneapolis were unchanged and barley gained 4¢.

**Longs Sell Corn Freely.**

Corn futures advanced early to a new high level for the present upturn, and at the top May showed 20¢ above the recent inside figure. The heavy buying of May by Wagner was responsible for the bulge to the high point, but longs were disposed to take profits and sold freely, with a good deal of buying on the over of over to follow. A small rally came toward the last, and March finished at 31.35¢. May at 31.29¢, and July at 31.23¢, the latter delivery being comparatively easy.

A reported increase in country offerings had some effect on sentiment, but while there were fair purchases in some sections it is not expected that the grain will go to Chicago. Where \$1.25 was offered by farmers there was more disposition to buy with the grain. A jump of 25¢ in hog prices at the yards was a factor in the early trading, but it was forgotten later.

While there was a general claim that the eastern demand for cash corn was slow, sales of 50,000 bushels were reported. Sample values were unchanged to 1¢ higher, with receipts 93 cars. In three primary points have had 1,391,000 bu. or 356,000 bu. less than the previous week, and compare with 7,379,000 bu. last year. Shipments were 887,000 bu. against 3,516,000 bu. last year.

**Bigger Trade in Oats.**

Trading in oats broadened materially, and the market showed independent strength for the first time, as deliveries of 300,000 bushels were reported. Strong local professionals, and some by elevator interests. Part of the advance was not maintained, but the finish showed greater gains than on corn, with March 58¢. May at 58¢ and July at 59¢.

There were export inquiries at New York, but no sales reported. Domestic call was better, with sales of 75,000 bu. Delivered, \$55,000 bu. Sample values, 5¢ higher, with receipts 43 cars. In three primary points have had 1,391,000 bu. or 356,000 bu. less than the previous week, and 4,295,000 bu. last year. Shipments were 1,421,000 bu. against 2,386,000 bu. last year. Seeding in parts of Oklahoma is about completed, and the grain up to a good stand.

**Large Exports of Oats.**

Export clearances of rye from New York Tuesday were reported at 1,123,000 bu., indicating that foreigners have commenced to take some of the grain purchased recently. Scandinavia recently bought 300,000 bu. at New York. There was no fresh export business, however, as holders asked May price here, which was above buyers' views. Spot was 2¢ higher, with No. 2 sold at \$1.49-\$1.49¢. Receipts 9 cars. Milwaukee was 1¢ higher, Minneapolis unchanged, and Omaha 1¢ higher. The northwest had 2¢ cars.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 4¢ higher; May, \$3.69; July, \$3.5; Winnipeg, 12¢ 3¢ higher; May, \$3.35; July, \$3.25. The three northwestern markets had 1¢ cars.

Timothy seed, March, \$12.00 bu. Country lots, \$7.00-\$10.00 per 100 lbs. Toledo, 12¢ 1¢ higher; March, \$4.77-\$4.85. May, \$4.82-\$4.85. Receipts 43 cars. Clover seed strong. Country lots, \$5.00-\$6.00 per 100 lbs. Toledo, 2¢ higher; March, \$2.50. per bu. of 80 lbs.

**Drop in Provision Prices.**

Advances in provisions due to higher prices for corn and of 2¢ to 2¢ 1¢ in the last three weeks, the latter being what was attributed to packers, and prices declined 5¢ on park, 2¢ 1¢ on lard, and 27¢ on short ribs, with the close at about the bottom, except on May lard, which rallied 12¢. The close showed losses of 1¢ to 2¢ on park, 12¢ on lard, and 2¢ to 2¢ on short ribs, the latter on May. Cross, Roy & Saunders, and Logan & Bryan were the best sellers, and considerable selling was attributed to Milwaukee packers.

Cash lard was down 1¢, but sales at 2¢ 1¢. There was also a little doing in green hams around 3¢ to 3¢ 1¢. Shipments of lard and meats were large despite restrictions at New York, and largely exceeded last year's. Hog supplies were smaller than of late and about the same as last year's. Packing in the west last week as given by the Price Current-Grain Reporter was \$80,000 hogs, against \$85,000 last year. For the winter season ended March 1 it was 16,614,000, against 12,675,000 last year. Prices follow:

**MEAT MARKETS**

North American available supply of wheat was reported by Baird's decreased 4,000 bu. last week, against 1,745,000 bu. last year. Stocks east of the Rockies decreased 3,370,000 bu. but were 1,000,000 bu. less than a year ago. Total wheat stocks, 11,110,000 bu. and oats, 683,000 bu. and oat, 1,408,000 bu. Details follow:

**WHEAT MARKETS**

CHICAGO, March 5.—Wholesale prices of single lots f. o. b. Chicago: 2¢ per bushel—Carbon, perfection, 12¢; gasoline, 2¢ 1¢; for 100 gallons, 10¢ to 12¢; 350 gallons, 20¢ to 25¢; gasoline, 2¢ per gallon; gasoline, 43¢; machine black summer, 18¢; winter, 18.3¢; medium, 16¢; light, 15¢; No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, 14¢; No. 3, 13¢; No. 4, 12¢; No. 5, 11¢; No. 6, 10¢; No. 7, 9¢; No. 8, 8¢; No. 9, 7¢; No. 10, 6¢; No. 11, 5¢; No. 12, 4¢; No. 13, 3¢; No. 14, 2¢; No. 15, 1¢; No. 16, 1¢; No. 17, 1¢; No. 18, 1¢; No. 19, 1¢; No. 20, 1¢; No. 21, 1¢; No. 22, 1¢; No. 23, 1¢; No. 24, 1¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 1¢; No. 27, 1¢; No. 28, 1¢; No. 29, 1¢; No. 30, 1¢; No. 31, 1¢; No. 32, 1¢; No. 33, 1¢; No. 34, 1¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 1¢; No. 37, 1¢; No. 38, 1¢; No. 39, 1¢; No. 40, 1¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 1¢; No. 43, 1¢; No. 44, 1¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 1¢; No. 47, 1¢; No. 48, 1¢; No. 49, 1¢; No. 50, 1¢; No. 51, 1¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 1¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 1¢; No. 57, 1¢; No. 58, 1¢; No. 59, 1¢; No. 60, 1¢; No. 61, 1¢; No. 62, 1¢; No. 63, 1¢; No. 64, 1¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 1¢; No. 67, 1¢; No. 68, 1¢; No. 69, 1¢; No. 70, 1¢; No. 71, 1¢; No. 72, 1¢; No. 73, 1¢; No. 74, 1¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 1¢; No. 77, 1¢; No. 78, 1¢; No. 79, 1¢; No. 80, 1¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 1¢; No. 83, 1¢; No. 84, 1¢; No. 85, 1¢; No. 86, 1¢; No. 87, 1¢; No. 88, 1¢; No. 89, 1¢; No. 90, 1¢; No. 91, 1¢; No. 92, 1¢; No. 93, 1¢; No. 94, 1¢; No. 95, 1¢; No. 96, 1¢; No. 97, 1¢; No. 98, 1¢; No. 99, 1¢; No. 100, 1¢; No. 101, 1¢; No. 102, 1¢; No. 103, 1¢; No. 104, 1¢; No. 105, 1¢; No. 106, 1¢; No. 107, 1¢; No. 108, 1¢; No. 109, 1¢; No. 110, 1¢; No. 111, 1¢; No. 112, 1¢; No. 113, 1¢; No. 114, 1¢; No. 115, 1¢; No. 116, 1¢; No. 117, 1¢; No. 118, 1¢; No. 119, 1¢; No. 120, 1¢; No. 121, 1¢; No. 122, 1¢; No. 123, 1¢; No. 124, 1¢; No. 125, 1¢; No. 126, 1¢; No. 127, 1¢; No. 128, 1¢; No. 129, 1¢; No. 130, 1¢; No. 131, 1¢; No. 132, 1¢; No. 133, 1¢; No. 134, 1¢; No. 135, 1¢; No. 136, 1¢; No. 137, 1¢; No. 138, 1¢; No. 139, 1¢; No. 140, 1¢; No. 141, 1¢; No. 142, 1¢; No. 143, 1¢; No. 144, 1¢; No. 145, 1¢; 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# THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

## AUTOMOBILES—GASOLINE.

### Special Bargains

**TYPE 51 CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.** *Pass.* Just thoroughly renewed and refinished. New top, new tires, new tires, upholstered in leather, equipped with bumper and cowl. Price \$1,250. The particular car has had exceptionally low mileage and has been on the market for a long time. Price \$1,750.

**1917 MITCHELL SEDAN**; newly painted; tires and mechanical condition excellent; easily worth our price of \$1,250.

**1918 BUICK MODEL E 5-P.** *Touring*. Car in excellent condition; paint and mechanical condition; paint and tires in fine shape. \$1,050.

**1918 BUICK SEDAN MODEL E 50.** *Car*. A new car, in the most modern condition; built by the Buick Co. Mechanical condition, tires and paint are very fine. For immediate sale. Price \$1,450.

**1918 CADILLAC 4 CYLINDER TOURING**; the most modern car; mechanical condition, built by the Cadillac Co. Mechanical condition, tires and paint are very fine. For immediate sale. Price \$1,450.

**1918 WENTON LIMOUSINE**; a very nearly new car, cost about \$3,000; paint, tires, and mechanical condition excellent; paint and body top. Special price for the sale. \$2,500.

**1918 CADILLAC TOURING**; thoroughly reconditioned; new top, new tires, excellent set of tires. This car is sold on the condition that it is new. Very reasonable. \$2,500.

**FOR SEDAN**, 1917; in very good shape; equipped with electric lights and starter; includes extra wheel and tire; a very good value. \$1,250.

A complete descriptive bulletin mailed on request.

## CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO. OF ILLINOIS

2239 Michigan-av. Calumet 4841.

### AUTO FINANCE CO.

WILL SELL YOU ANY MAKE OF CAR FROM NEW OR USED, OR PURCHASE SAME FROM AN OWNER, OR EXCHANGE SAME FOR ANOTHER CAR, OR PAYMENT PLAN ON ALL ADVANCE MONEY ON PAYMENTS, AND GIVE EXTENDED TIME FOR PAYMENTS.

2239 Michigan-av. Calumet 772.

### HISCO'S 40 TOURING

overhauled; good tires, mechanically right; painted; Brewster green, cream color wheels. Price \$600.

Mr. H. H. Hisco.

### CHICAGO MOTOR CAR COMPANY

2313 Michigan-av. Calumet 610.

### CAR CO.

My 1917 Cadillac tour, just repainted; new top, new curtains, newly repainted by Cadillac company, has every appearance of new. Price \$1,250. Call 2313 Michigan-av. Electric Garage, Evanston. Call Mr. BURNS. Rogers.

### AMERICAN

Jack Rabbit 6 cyl. 5 pass.; electric starter; good tires; repainted; good condition; good driver; good wheels. This is a study with the best. Price \$600.

HARRY P. BRANTSTEDT, 2313 Michigan-av.

### WILLYS-OVERLAND COUPÉ SEAS 4 PEDESTAL

fully equipped; with new paint; new tires; bumpers and extra; bumpers, motorometer, good condition; guaranteed; only \$8.33 per month to your car.

JOS. G. GLASER, 1444-46 W. Division-est.

### HUFF TOWN CAR, NEW.

1917 Model N. Brand New.

Beautiful and wonderful value; reasonable price. 2317 Michigan-av.

### ATMOSPHERE FOR ALL

550 bhp. 8 cyl. 6 cylinder, seven pass. OLIMMOBILE with winter incrust; in first class condition; good tires; good top. Call 2313 Michigan-av. Phone 7215, east of Cottage Grove-av. Foot 1918 STUTZ.

### 1918 STUTZ

6 passengers; has only been 5,000 miles.

Five practically new tires; rebuilt and rebuilt; all good tires. Price \$1,250.

### CHICAGO MOTOR CAR SALON

2437 Michigan-av. Calumet 1863.

### OPEN EVENINGS

### 1916 FORD

with special engine. All good tires and first class mechanically. Price \$250.

2437 Michigan-av. 1863.

### LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES AT 5% RATE

Will you buy any make of car or

trade in or buy any car on payment plan.

Take up dealers notes and give extended time.

Call 2313 Michigan-av. Room 720.

### OLYMPIA 4-6-8

4-6-8; 4 cyl. 5 pass.; good condition; good; excellent and good tires. Price \$1,250.

### OVERLAND MODEL 90 SEDAN

1918 WILLYS-KNIGHT TOURING.

### 1918 OVERLAND COUNTY CLUB

GUARANTEED AS NEW. Price \$1,250.

### 4327 BROADWAY

1916 BUICK.

Model D 55 touring car, in good mechanical and electrical condition; price \$375.

Phone 9400.

### WILLYS-KNIGHT TAXI

Late mod. in good mech. cond. with P. E. motor; new tires; price Right. Phone 8164.

### NEW PAIGE CARS

for immediate delivery. Woodlawn Motor Sales, 2313 Michigan-av. Phone 2072.

### Scripps-Booth 8 Churnomy

4 pass.; perfect shape; newly painted and overhauled; bargain for quick sale. ROBINSON CO., 2313 Michigan-av.

### FRANKLIN TOWN CAR

1917, little used, beautiful family or living car. SNOW, 1420 Michigan, Cal. 868.

### 1918 CHRYSLER TOWN CAR

1918 Chrysler, Town and Country Sales, 2313 Michigan-av. Cal. 868.

### 1917 JEFFERY

Touring car for sale cheap. Price \$1,000.

### 1917 KODAK

1917 KODAK.

### 1917 KODAK

1917 KODAK.